The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, (second floor).

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers, four weeks, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sol. entific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 19. WEEKLY EDITION. S. McGuire 11, 1871.

THE SHOEMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

Yesterday night, as I sat with an old friend of mine in his library, cozily over our wine,
Looking out on the gossip in the parlor, I said,
Of a lady whose shoe showed some rippling of thread,
"Frank, she looks like a shoemaker's daughter."

"Yes," said Frank, "her shoe has a rip at the side—
The mishap of the moment—the lady's pride,
That reminds me of something, and here as we sit,
If you'll listen, I'll relate it, I'll sing you a bit
Of a yarn of a shoemaker's daughter."

"When I was a boy, half a century since—
How one's brain, at one numbers the years, seems to wince!
A dear little girl went to school with me then;
As I sit in my arm-chair I see her again:
Kitty Mallet, the shoemaker's daughter.

"Whence the wonderful ease in her manner she had?
Not from terms of mother, nor hard work nor dad.
Yet, no doubt that, beside a most beautiful face,
Nature had decreed her a queenly grace
Not at all like a shoemaker's daughter.

"Her dress was of six penny print, but 'twas clean;
Her shoes, like all shoemakers', rather coarse mean;
Her bonnet a week, but, whatever she wore,
The mind of a queen'd reflected her more.
Not that of a shoemaker's daughter.

"The girls of the school, when she entered the place,
Pinched each other, then tittered and stared in her face,
She heeded no heeds, no matter who looked,
But quietly settled her eyes to her book
Like a meant handsome, that of a shoemaker's daughter.

"Still jeered at by idler, and dull-head and fool—
A hermitess she in the crown of the school:
There was wonder, indeed, the more so as soon
As came that 'Calico Kitty' was head of the class.
What! Kitty? That shoemaker's daughter!"

"Still wearing that same faded calico dress,
And calm as before in the pride of success;
But manner the same—sweet, soft and refined—
'Twas she seemed an heiress, while each left behind
In the race was the shoemaker's daughter.

"But by 18 all her schoolmates she won by her skills.
To revolve in her trimmels, be proud in her pride,
Left off to be wooed—left to be won—
For I was sixteen, while the lass was but ton—
So I potted the shoemakers daughter.

"Do you see that old lady with calm, placid face;
Those benches her beauty, but leaves all her grace
Do you notice the murmurs that hush when she stirs,
And the honor and homage so pointedly hers?
That's my wife, sir—the shomaker's daughter."

THE "THREE STONE HEADS."

Remarkable Discoveries—Scientific Deductions—The Origin of Species.

[From the New York Times.]

Recent discoveries in Eastern Oregon appears to confirm the speculations which assign great antiquity to the residence of man on the American continent. The so-called Aztec remains in New Mexico, and the various evidences of human occupancy traced through the mining operations in California have already been described in these columns. The march of discovery now seems to have turned northward, and Oregon has begun to furnish the geologists and the antiquarian materials for the development of science. Among other interesting relics lately found in Grant county, in that State, are "three stone heads" have attracted much attention, and are now being widely discussed. These are heads of extinct animals, and as such they can furnish only collateral data, of an ethnological character. They are, nevertheless, very interesting, and their discovery may prove of important service in constructing the history of American zoology.

The "Three Stone Heads" were found imbedded in stone in the Cascade Range, near Mount Hood, in Eastern Oregon. The geologists of the State of Oregon lead authorities to be older than Mount Hood itself, to have been formed "seven hundred feet below the Cascade element. It has since undergone the slow action of a mountain ravine through which had flowed the fretful river. The "Three Stone Heads belong to an extinct race, and appear to have been allied with a species now widely separated. They had the form of human heads, but each one of them must have been something like the centaur and simurgh of the fables, and was not to be entirely new to science. The second head is supposed to be of the same species as the first, but there is doubt on this point. The second consists of little more than the cast of a side face, and, moreover, has been much abraded by long action of water and exposure to air. The third appears to be a head of totally different shape from the others, and its species is also not yet known. The head is, however, egard to the others, and is supposed to belong to a different species, and to a much larger animal than the others. In the same region of the country another animal remains have likewise been found. Among these are the teeth and tusks of mastodons and of the rhinoceros, the fragments denoting the existence of two species—the tapir and peccary—and a creature of different form, but closely allied to the hog.

These Oregon fossils are asserted by some to be of a similar character to those which have been already found in what is called the "Bad Lands" of Nebraska. The territory whence they have been taken has, at all events, a most identical character-istics. The original surrounding rock, that is to say, is of the miocene or middle tertiary period; it is supposed to have been formed by deposits made in the deposit of fresh water lakes, and the surrounding region was once environed by majestic forests, in which palm-trees grew, and were associated or companied by tropical trees, shrubs and plants. The theory is that these lakes were gradually drained off to the sea. Rivers like the Colorado at the South, and the Columbia at the North, furnished the channels for the drainage. These channels, in course of time, were put down lower and lower, until what was once the lake bed became a high and barren region. The present geological periods, different animals existed, and traces of many of them have been found. In some of these beds, later than that of these stone heads, the camel and the elephant flourished in the same region, as well as other curious beasts, which have since died altogether to the past.

With the accumulation of material like these new found relics, the resources of science will, of course, be increased for the determination of the stupendous problems connected with the origin of species. Whether the ancient view of a distinct creation in each instance, the Darwinian view of the development of various types from a single original, or the theory of "evolution" through the modification of the species into modern forms, by the law of "natural providence—creating species for special fields—is to be sustained or exploded as the progress of discovery may further develop. Time will decide. It is assumed that the discoveries made in the great Pacific region must be of immense consequence to the prosecution of the inquiry. The reason for this is manifest. The valley and the whole of the Pacific coast, except the Rocky Mountains, it is held, were the first new bottom to rise from the ocean; and that the Sierra Nevada, then the Cascade range, and lastly the Coast ranges. To the regions beyond these successive ranges the sea has never presented a barrier sufficiently deep as is shown by the total absence of shells. The "Three Stone Heads," then come from a most interesting section, and one which may be expected in time to supply other valuable links to the great chain of geological and ethnic discovery.

DOING GOOD AFTER DEATH.

Louis Bonard, the Benefactor to Bergh's S. P. C. A.—A Curious Character.

That is a fine thought and a true one that the highest form of doing good is to bestow your bounties upon those from whom you never expect to thank you. If this idea is correct Mr. Louis Bonard who has recently willed a fortune to Mr. Henry Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has done well indeed. The property thus bestowed amounts to $40,000 in cash and $125,000 in New York city real estate. The will declares that Mr. Bergh is one "for whom I have long entertained, and now entertain, the highest respect and admiration, he being a gentleman whose laudable, untiring and humane exertions on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creatures has elevated him in the estimation far above any other man I know or have heard of."

Mr. Bonard was a singular man, indeed a wonderful genius. The stories that he lived in a state of misery destitution in a mean room have been disproved, but he certainly lived in a manner far from a splendid one. He laid the foundation of his wealth by trading with Indians. He afterward settled in New York and speculated in real estate. Some time at the time of his death, a number of houses in Greene and Bleecker streets were his property. He says: "He watched his money with the most agonizing solicitude, and grieved himself nearly to death with every initial loss. Some time ago he was robbed of money by a colored man, "which event distressed him to such an extent that he was attacked with a fit of nervous prostration, and went to bed for a month. He had a holy horror of the colored race ever after. During this illness he called his agent to his bed, and his money from the banks and trust companies, and taking it, deposited it in an iron-bound chest under his bed. Bonds of iron were strapped about it and screwed to the floor. Over these was placed the bedstead, which was also screwed to the floor. When the old man died this chest was opened, and among other articles found were bonds to the immense amount of French jewelry. No one was ever allowed to enter his room. The same precaution being observed on the outside by two immense padlocks, which suspended on the inside by the bolts, not unlike those of a jail door. Besides this, he had a watch-dog, which was accustomed to roll up on the inside with three-inch rubber every night, before he retired to rest. The window-sash and the fireplace he also carefully boarded up.

Another paper relates that some few years ago, he invented a hat machine, one part of which made the crown and the other the brim. He sold a half share of this invention for $15,000 to a man who then attempted to swindle him out of the money. Board was, however, equal to the occasion. He "promptly kept one portion of the machine in his own possession, and succeeded in getting the other just restored to him, at a loss of about $2,000 in this affair, or in fact the mere mention of the name of which made crazy. He next turned his attention to a machine for making bricks, a composite and excellent matter of which was found in a dream in his room. It is a curiosity and an ingeniously contrived affair, and will, it is said, turn out thousands of bricks per day. Board estimated this invention as worth $50,000. In the cellar of a house in Mulberry street is a machine for casting iron, also invented by himself. Extraordinary man. Board, however, never tried to turn these items to any account after his failure with the Indians, but managed to live in a snug little manner, and at his death left a handsome property. His animal remains have likewise been found. Among these are the teeth and tusks of mastodons and of the rhinoceros, the fragments denoting the existence of two species—the tapir and peccary—and a creature of different form, but closely allied to the hog.

FORMIDABLE EUROPEAN COALITION.

The Roman Catholic Influence Fusing with the Growing German Power—The Legitimists and the Chatholic Power—Bishop Dupanloup's Letter—France, Belgium and Germany—The Bavarian Ultramontanes—Coming Events.

BRUSSELS, February 12.—Europe is literally in a state of fusion. It reminds one of the great cauldron of the sorceress in Goethe's "Faust—some imps are standing round stirring up the infernal portion, while others endeavor to draw near, destroys of their share. The unengaged princely and royal aspirants are the imps, who are doing their utmost in politics, in order, in their turn, to fish in the cauldron of European complications, into which Bismarck has plunged, pell mell, royality, feudal absolutists, constitutional, democratic, demagogical and even socialistic principles. It is left to the chance of the fork or sword—all is there. But in order to approach the permission of the German Chancellor is necessary, who is about to prove that he was not too rash when he exclaimed, "Why speak to me of Europe? That too much for me. There is but Prussia." In the chaos of doubt a great fact, commanding general attention, comes prominently into the foreground—the hostile and fortunate

RETURN OF CATHOLICISM.

It was believed to have been overthrown, not indeed as dogma, but as a political party. The fall of the temporal power of Papacy was believed to have caused its annihilation in a fatal and irretrievable manner. But, oh! surprise! The clerical party has never shown more forcibly its protean character. It was in Belgium, as is well known, that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope coincided with the return of the Catholics to power. Six or seven months have elapsed since that time, and to-day the clerical and legitimist party is rising from its sepulchre in France, is holding up its head, and takes its place as a living party with which we shall have to deal. It may well be compared with the resurrection of Lazarus.

THE LEGITIMISTS AND THE CATHOLIC POWER.

Who could have believed that the withered lilies which had been piously placed among relics by a few noble ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain would have been made again to blossom? It cannot for a moment hesitate on this score. All those now in France who have returned within the folds of the Church, and who have joined the legitimist party are upholders of the temporal power. They had no other choice, but the Romanticism or legitimatism, inasmuch as they know they have no more hope from the Orleanists than from the Republicans.

THE BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES.

The chief of the Bavarian ultramontanes, the zealous defender of infallibility, the uncompromising adversary of Prussia, M. Joerg, has just written in the *Historical and Catholic Review*, published by him, a regular manifesto, addressed to the people of Bavaria. Mr. Joerg, who had fought both vertically and with the utmost energy the fusion of Bavaria into the German Confederation, is now going over to the enemy, and is liberally throwing "*le sauche pres de la riviere*" to the Prussian Government. The Government and the Chamber have cowardly abdicated; since they threw themselves into the arms of Prussia, let it do what it pleases, and become great. Let us have in view nothing but our Catholic interests. Religious persecutions will be rendered much better sheltered from violence in Prussia than in any other German State annexed to the Confederation. It is also necessary to "bow before the triumph of the Empire." Behold an ally whom Bismarck, not overscrupulous, will take good care not to despise.

THE SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

M. de Bismarck foresees the contests he is to expect. The Liberals and Democrats of Germany, especially in the South, sooner or later, will commence the strife. Such an event will be welcome; and the electoral programme is already outlined. "China, let it be friends, will not hold out the hand to him in vain. We shall have to fight with the Democrats of Southern Germany, Russia, with her Greek-Pope Emperor; Protestant Russia and the ultramontane party. This is a case to which we should look forward, and which, in all probability, will be brought together. What opposition could Europe offer to so formidable a coalition.

THE ELECTIONS AMONGST THE CLERICALS.

Alas! in the body of the Liberals the defections are as numerous as the falterings. Doubt is a source of irritation, and freezes the most ardent convictions. Many, for the present, in the hope of not having to do but to collect together their disbanded members, and to reorganize their forces, go to organize their legions and to wait. The Liberal party alone can afford to wait. Liberty can never be crushed, and can afford to wait. Liberty can never be crushed, and even though it should be crushed, it will triumph, under any eventualities, assured.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE.

How French Goods Will be Affected by the Close of the War.

In conversation with prominent importers of French goods, it is ascertained that the effect of the close of the Franco-Prussian war will not be very marked immediately, but that the summer and fall trades will be materially affected. When the siege of Paris became imminent, the tradesmen and merchants of that capital hurried their goods to the coast as they could, and threw them into the English markets, getting them out of the country by the quickest possible means, and at almost any cost. The English markets to such an extent as to depreciate the value of the goods. American merchants took advantage of the state of affairs, and purchased liberally, which will account for the large importations of French goods in the fall of 1870, and thus far in the present year. The manufacturers of merinos, who have their establishments on the Rhine, finding it impossible to get their goods in, making up their goods at their factories, and sending them to Paris for shipment, stored them away.

The siege of Paris prevented the prosecution of this course, and consequently they were obliged to dye the goods in the piece, and ship them through Belgium. The merinos were thrown upon the market in an imperfect state and miserably worked, and the manufacturers have consequently made no less thereby. Now that the siege of Paris has been raised, the goods are being sent to the finished Place Company.

By Mr. Bell—Incorporating the Collateral Loan Bank of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Union Pipe Company of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Dixon Mining Company of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Warner—Supplement for the Allegheny Gas Co., which requires the laying of as many gas mains as the Councils may direct from time to time.

Supplement for the Sixth ward school district, Allegheny, which authorizes a loan of $20,000; exempting the School Directors of the Eighth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow $20,000.

By Mr. Mellon—Fixing the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 23d inst.

The Pittsburgh Gas Company Bill from the Senate was reported favorably.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1871.

SENATE.

Memorial from a Railroad Company.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad presented a communication stating the blame of increasing the rates of transportation of coal upon the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who have received the whole benefit of the increase. They would be glad to appear before a Legislative Committee to give testimony and make any explanation desired.

The Printing Bill.

The special order was the printing bill introduced early in the session and indorsed by a majority of the Standing Committee on Public Printing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Kerr—Remodeling the laws relating to the building and Loan Associations; incorporating the Western loan and Growers' Association, with power to buy land, and also for the sale of the same in parcels; the bonds of the Lawrence sub-school district, Pittsburgh, from taxation.

By Mr. Humphreys—Increasing the capital of the Sharpsburg and Lawrence Bridge Company to $80,000; incorporating the Ben Franklin Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county, with authority to appoint officers with police powers, and to protect their manufactories; to regulate the manufacture of burning buildings, and take charge of property when necessary. The bill practically converts the firemen, among them William P. Jones, Robert Finney, William Hamilton, Robert N. Kirk, William F. Gardner, C. J. Dunlap, Hugh McElhery.

By Mr. Bell—Divorcing William and Elizabeth Wilcox and Adley and Emeline Calhoun, of Pittsburgh.

The Hydra.

Bills creating three different commissions for Philadelphia were introduced by Republican members, including police, water and public works, Republicans say the bills are simply to create new managers, with the preponderance in favor of the former except on police, which is even.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The special committee to whom was referred the question as to the state printing proposes to report upon the subject a thorough investigation. It examined into the relative cost of the work under the different systems proposed. Mr. Benjamin Singerly, the present State Printer, testified before the committee, and, when under oath, Senator Buckalew asked him the following:

Q. If the whole body of printing and binding which you do for the State were to be charged at ruling prices of the Public Printer, Philadelphia, about what, in your judgment, would be the amount paid by the State?

A. I think it would be pretty nearly three times the amount paid now: I would like to make an offer, that if they will put the bill at the ruling rates for press work and composition—just those two items—I will wipe out all the rest, parchments, envelopes, labor, binding and everything else, and for which in this case, she would assuredly have sent the child to bed. Instead of a few days before, for, in the latter case, she would assuredly have sent the child to bed that very night. Board is now about to make it during the siege. Her experience with regard to horse-flesh accords with my own. That it is not poisonous even the very best, I have reason to believe. It is not astonishing that the mortality in Paris should have been so great, what with the cold and the want of wholesome food. The number of deaths (4,671) last week exceeded by 200 any former bill of mortality."

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—WHAT LEFT UNDONE—NO "SNAKES" YET.

The *State Journal* reviews the Assembly's doings as follows:

Eight weeks of the session of the Legislature have passed. The whole number of bills presented to both branches up to and including yesterday's session was 1,469, of which 681 have been passed in one or the other branch, in various stages of progress, except some 150 which have been killed by indefinite postponement, negative recommendations, &c.

Of the whole number of bills, considerably less than one hundred were "public bills," that is, measures of general application, effecting the whole Commonwealth in their provisions. The remainder is composed of all sorts of private legislation, such as incorporation of steamship lines and 12,000-acre deer parks down to changing the name of the unfortunate individual whose parents had given him some "ungenteel" cognomen—the great body of this class of bills being purely local, not to say trivial, in their character, applying to particular townships, vacating borough streets, &c., &c. Nearly all of the 240 bills generally passed have been of the class just described. With the exception of the American Steamship Company, no important corporation charters have been granted. Of the whole number of public bills, scarcely a dozen have been finally acted upon, and none involving important principles. Quite a number have received negative recommendations at the hands of the House committees, which will prove a protection to most of those reported. These negative recommendations come more frequently from committees, both general and local, than has been usual in former years. This is unquestionably for "snake" fanciers.

Speaking of the senate family, we may say that to make of special magnitude has yet managed to wriggle through. Two or three attempted to crawl out of the Committee on Corporations on Tuesday's calendar, but did not succeed.

None of the great questions which are to be decided have as yet gone far beyond their initial stages. This is in part owing to the fact that the public calendar—being everybody's business, and therefore nobody's—is generally compelled to wait the convenience of the many members who have a little bill or two which their constituents desire immediately to be passed under suspension of the rules. The most important question, that of constitutional reform, received early attention in both branches. In the House, Mr. Mann's bill was passed by a party vote, and the steady and unanimous opposition of the Democracy forsecadows its fate in the other branch; so that, except the question of the question, we can barely record any progress in this direction—the present indications being that the Senate will offer a bill of such a character that the majority in the House cannot accept, in justice to themselves.

Next in importance to the local option liquor law, which has passed to third reading in the House, notwithstanding the almost unanimous opposition of the Democracy, it will probably stand in its present shape, when bills on third reading are reached—not before, as the opposition show a determination to refuse the two-thirds vote necessary to make it a special order. Its fate will of course be in the hands of the Democratic majority on the other side.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS OLD AND NEW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1871.

The galleries and floors of both houses were densely packed to-day, to witness the adjournment of the old Congress and the organization of the new. After the election of Speaker Blaine, the members of the House were sworn in, being called in front of the Speaker's desk by States to have the oath administered. It so happened that South Carolina and Alabama were called together, and the colored members from those States, Rainey, Elliott and Delarge of the former State, and Turner of the latter, were in the same group. The appearance of four colored men, one of them very dark, caused a stretching of necks, especially on the Democratic side, and there was a perceptible sensation when the oath was being administered to them. Wall, the colored member from Florida, was sworn in with Georgia and other Southern delegates.

An Amusing Incident.

One of the amusing incidents in the Senate occurred in the case of Saulsbury, who was too intoxicated to know when twelve o'clock came around, and he was prevented from taking the oath of office as Senator on the question before the new organization, which arose on the presentation of Goldthwaite's credentials, when he was quietly informed that Delaware had another representative present as his successor. Saulsbury, upon this reminder, dropped quietly and even pensively into his seat, and ventured no further remarks during the day.

Adjournment.

The vote on the adjournment of the forty-second Congress in the House to-day, astonished everybody. It was generally expected that the new Congress would sit at least one month, and perhaps into May; but there is no confirmation as to the time of adjournment. It is thought that the important subjects of legislation will yet be presented, which will necessitate a reconsideration of the body's action of to-day. At all events, it is not probable that the Ku-Klux resolutions will be acted upon this present shape. It is expected that the Ku-Klux Committee will soon make a report, the consideration of which alone, will keep Congress here some time yet.

Bills Which Failed.

Among important House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate, were the acts to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah Territory; to prevent the sale of the Chickasaw Indian lands; for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; the joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain; to extend the time for the President to accept the resignation of Judges of the United States Courts; for the better security of agricultural college funds; for the protection of settlers on public lands of the United States; to enable foreigners to purchase and hold real estate, and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads, &c.; the act in relation to additional bounties; the joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers; the act to amend the bankruptcy act; increasing all pensions twenty per cent.; to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railway; to remove the duty on coal, and all the various steamship subsidy schemes and land grants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1871.

THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Boutwell has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to notify the holders of three per cent. certificates of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from October 31, 1867, to January 31, 1868, inclusive, and the denomination of $5,000 each, between numbers 881 and 1,767, and between numbers 2,001 and 2,500, Nos. 739 and 1,070, will be paid on presentation at my office, and that from and after the 30th of April, 1871, the interest thereon will cease. Interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the funds received in possession of any National Bank Association.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate went into extra session about five o'clock this morning and continued the following nominations: S. P. Brown, A. R. Sheppard, A. B. Mullet, and Jas. Magruder to constitute a Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; W. W. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory; Geo. Henry, U. S. Attorney for the western district of Michigan; Cornelius Hedges, U. S. Marshal for District of Montana. Indian agents—G. A. Bateman, State of Kansas; Jas. Wilkinson, Dakota; Wm. Fales, Big Falls, Minn.; Jas. W. Fice, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Francis E. Lathrop, Columbus, Wis. The nomination of Thomas Murphy, of Peoria, Ill., to be Collector of Customs at Shanghai, China, was withdrawn.

Among the confirmations by the Senate were the following: Postmasters—Wm. Cullen Bryant, New York; Thomas Murphy, Peoria, Ill.; Wm. Fales, Big Falls, Minn.; Jas. W. Fice, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Francis E. Lathrop, Columbus, Wis. Indian agents—G. A. Bateman, State of Kansas; Jas. Wilkinson, Dakota; Wm. Fales, Big Falls, Minn.; Jas. W. Fice, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Francis E. Lathrop, Columbus, Wis. Collector of Customs at Shanghai, China—Thomas Murphy, of Peoria, Ill.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

As finally passed, contains the following items, inserted by the Senate last night: Rebuilding the light-house at Cleveland, Ohio, $25,000; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of Census Marshals fifty per cent., in his discretion, the entire compensation not hereafter to exceed eight dollars per day for the time employed; also a section authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a board of three persons for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus on Monday, to agree upon the standing committees of that body.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

All the members present at the second meeting at the Department of State this afternoon. The American Ministers this evening entertained the British members at dinner.

FAILURE OF THE OCEAN CABLE BILL.

The act relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, although presented for final passage in the House, failed to receive the approval for the reason, it is stated, that it did not secure our citizens reciprocity of laying cables in the ocean. It is certain he read the bill, but withheld his signature.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is not certain that the Senate will concur in the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday. Some Senators are disposed to remain in session until the San Domingo commissioners make their report. The President said yesterday he did not intend to send any message to Congress unless something should occur to render formal communication necessary.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Murder Trial Closed—John Fullem Sentenced to Twelve Years, and Jerry Knight to Ten Years in the Western Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 8, 1871.

The trial of John Fullem, as one of the murderers of Sam Brown, after having taken up the whole week, was concluded at seven o'clock last night. The jury, after being locked up for the night, came in and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion was made for a new trial, but after some discussion was overruled by the court. Fullem was then sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Jerry Knight, who was convicted of the same offense, ten days ago, was also sentenced to ten years, last night, and the court adjourned near midnight until Saturday next.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Fatal Accident at Hazelton Furnace—A Man Stabbed by His Brother-in-Law—Cause, Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 4, 1871.

A workman at Hazelton Furnace named McKee was instantly killed to-day by the breaking of a hoisting rope, letting him fall to the bottom of the furnace, and also heavy timbers falling on him.

One McGinnes seriously stabbed his brother-in-law, Ed Monnington, to-night. Monnington attempted to kill McGinnes yesterday, shooting at him several times through a window, but failed. Cause—a family quarrel and whisky.

For Additional Telegraph, see Second Page.

A *Herald* correspondent with Commander Selfridge's Darien Canal expedition is hopeful of the results. Among other things, it is said that Lieut. and Commander Selfridge has discovered and believes to be feasible. It begins on this side at the mouth of the Atrato river, where there is a well sheltered and capacious harbor, with water enough for vessels of any draught. The river is navigable for forty miles, he entered the Cacarica river, which he followed up for about twenty miles, and from that point he crossed to the Paya, which empties into the Tuyra, and which in turn empties into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific side. This first is also a most excellent harbor. The dividing ridge was estimated to be about three hundred feet above tidal level, although a careful survey it is thought, will show the height to be less. Lieut. Commander Selfridge thinks the approach to it is gradual on the Atlantic side, it is quite precipitous toward the Pacific. It is thought that the entire distance of the passage will not be over 125 miles, only fifty miles will have to be excavated. But the excavation would not look as if it would be very heavy, as it is low. The whole country, according to this correspondent, seems to be under water, and it is easier to find floating timber than the dividing ridge, and since the party left their vessel until they had gone some distance up the Cacarica river, in search of forty-five miles, they could find no good solid ground. Just above this point the Cacarica river is entirely covered with a heavy scrub, 12 feet in height, and covered with a dense mass of coarse grass, with water beneath, to the depth of thirty or forty feet. The current four or five feet high. While ascending this river in a launch, they saw something like a floating meadow, which proved to be a large field of granulate grass, with heavy stocks, thickly wedged together and growing to the height of ten or twelve feet. The surface of the descriptive obstruction, which was flowing at the rate of two or three knots an hour, extended over six miles, and thus blockaded the party headed toward the bank and made a tortuous passage through the trees, surrounding which the water was some fifteen or twenty feet deep. Having successfully cleared the barricade, the launch again pursued her course, but the party gone but half a mile when a similar difficulty presented itself.

Grand Railroad Depot in St. Louis.

The passage of a bill by the Missouri Legislature, providing for union depots in large cities, gives greater prospect of success to a scheme for building a grand depot on the site formerly occupied by the magnificent Lindell Hotel. This building, burned in 1867, covered a square on Washington avenue, and as the approach to the grand bridge is to be by a tunnel under that avenue, it is now proposed to occupy this and the adjoining squares for the union passenger depot. The scheme is a most gigantic and comprehensive one, and if carried out, will give St. Louis the most convenient and the largest depot building ever erected. The three squares to be occupied are between Washington and Green, and Fifth and Eighth streets, and these three squares are to be excavated to the level of the tunnel, so that railroads can come in and go out on a track floor underneath the depot buildings. Fourteen tracks, with platforms between them, are to run side by side. Sixth and Seventh streets, crossing above the track floor, will be supported by iron columns and passed over it. The entire block between Fifth and Sixth will be covered by a massive hotel, four stories high and a mechanics' exchange—the building now occupied by that body being insufficient for its growing needs. There is also provision for a banking house on the corner, and elevators for persons and baggage from the track floor to the fourth story. The depot buildings will occupy the second and third floor, while the first floor will be in the shape of basements, and will contain stalls for horses, while express offices and stores will in like manner be erected on the sides of the square between Seventh and Eighth streets, and, to afford ample light, to the track floor below, the whole open space from Sixth to Eighth street will be covered with a dome-shaped glass roof. In this gigantic project some of the strongest railroads are interested, and men have in hand who are noted for enterprise and success-ful energy. If carried out it would give St. Louis a depot building 1,100 feet in length by 200 feet wide, embracing, virtually under one roof, a hotel, merchants' exchange, bank, depot, express offices, telegraph offices, stores—and beneath all, room for the trains of twelve railroads.

The Pope and the French Government.

The news of the capitulation of Paris and the virtual fall of the French republic produced, as might be expected, a deep impression at the Vatican, where these events have been impatiently awaited. The Court of Rome is very anxious to have a sovereign at the head of France, and for some weeks has been the scene of intrigues for this object. On one side the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, and her confessor, Father Beckx, the Jesuit general, have been laboring for the Count de Chambord; and on the other, Cardinal Bonaparte has advocated the claims of the Duke de Nemours. Father Beckx, who would be equally agreeable to the Pope if the French people would choose a republican ruler, as the chances of both are very doubtful without foreign support, the Pope gives all his influence to the Count de Chambord. The Archduchess Sophia is also working successfully cleared the barricade, the launch in favor of the Bourbon candidate to the Emperor William and Count Bismarck, with both of whom she is on the most friendly terms, and she has influenced the Emperor to write a private letter to Count Chambord, in which he urges him to "Father Beckx, the Jesuit general, has sent Father Beckx, the Jesuit general, has sent Father de Chambord go at once to La Vendee." But the Count de Chambord had started for La Vendee before the letter arrived, and is now there acting under the advice of his chief counsellor, Francis Lagrange, a Mandeville lawyer, and the intimation from the Pope that his presence was no longer required at the Vatican; but he is not disposed to act upon it. This is a trifling incident, but one which may be declared that the failure of the pretender to appear at the Vatican is regarded as a most significant, and he apprehends that he could not give up his rooms. He still remains, therefore, at the Vatican, though in the old chair, and the jobbing trade of the city is now conned by millions. The *News* adds:

The Count de Chambord is staying at Frohsdorf, which is but a few miles from Vienna, and is now there acting under the advice of his chief counsellor, Francis Lagrange, a Mandeville lawyer, and the intimation from the Pope that his presence was no longer required at the Vatican; but he is not disposed to act upon it. This is a trifling incident, but one which may be declared that the failure of the pretender to appear at the Vatican is regarded as a most significant, and he apprehends that he could not give up his rooms. He still remains, therefore, at the Vatican, though in the old chair, and the jobbing trade of the city is now conned by millions. The *News* adds:

"Rothschild's influence, it is said, is sufficient in fift Charleston above any competitor on the southeastern coast. We have now twelve phosphate mining companies in operation, and the commercial capital of *three million dollars*. Eight of these companies are engaged in mining phosphate rock, and a fleet of vessels carry the crude rock abroad, and to the North; long trains of cars bear the quickening fertilizer to the interior. Several of the companies, on the basis of all this business—the phosphatic deposits—is incalculable quantities, in the broad bosom of South Carolina. Several of the companies manufacture the acid required for their work—all of them draw their building material not from abroad but from this State."

The only flag lost by the Germans in this war was taken near Dijon, January 23 by a body of Franc-tireurs. It is worthy of note that the captors were armed with repeating rifles of the Winchester pattern. A further proof of the value of repeating arms has been furnished by the fight at Buzenval, as received them only a few days before the fight. The action took place in the night, and amid woods. Repeating rifles are undoubtedly capable of doing great execution under such circumstances, but they must be used with discretion. Moreover, the Germans have had to support four hundred French prisoners, a vast number of them sick and wounded—a circumstance which must have exhibited in a very sensible people, too, once more, of the absurdity and injustice of the outcry raised against the Germans on account of their exactions and devastations.

There hundred persons left New York Saturday for lower California, where they are to settle and engage in the occupation of picking moss. This moss is called by the scientific name of "Orchilla," and is a source of profit in the Canary Archipelago. A large quantity of orchilla grows on the lands of the lower California Company. Mr. N. Pugh has charge of the party of emigrants from New York. This species of moss has only recently been discovered in lower California. It is very much valued when manufactured into a beautiful violet-red dish dye, and is consequently used for coloring silks and woolen goods. Last year this country imported $10,000 worth of orchilla weed, and $4,000 worth of orchilla blue, or indigo substitutes. The moss is said to be worth $300 a ton. It grows principally on bushes and trees near the coast. The Canary Islands yield abundantly that a quarter of a ton may be picked by one person in a day.

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill has been passed in both Houses. It provides for a railway on the thirty-second parallel from Marshall, in Texas, to San Diego, California, with the addition of the two branches at the Eastern and Western extremities of the main trunk, known as the New Orleans branch and the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The latter road, which, even as now proposed, was some two hundred miles less than as described in the original Senate bill. This road is to be constructed by the Southern Pacific Company, the name of the corporation is changed to the Texas Pacific Railroad, therefore avoiding any confusion in the negotiation of bonds. There being already three Southern Pacific Railroads.

An exhibit of the Kentucky whisky trade shows 2,222,465 gallons on hand against 5,481,994 last year. The excess of production in 1869, over 1870 was 4,037,129 gallons. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks of the cause of the falling off in the product: "Hard times, and the small amount on hand now compared with the stock in warehouse of the same period last year, coupled with the continued stagnation in the trade, show that the present depression was under which it labored, and how cautious producers must be in their operations. The market under a continuance of the present cautious programme, must in time show more animation, but it cannot advance to a healthy degree of activity very speedily. If Congress would pass, as it should, a proper export law, the trade would be materially improved."

The number of drinking saloons officially reported in Philadelphia is 4,129, and it is estimated that nearly 2,000 places at which liquor is sold, are not embraced in this list, so that there are about seven thousand rum mills, of high and low degree, in constant operation. It is a question if the average possible or desirable to enforce a prohibitory liquor law, and concede that the raging thirst of confirmed inebriates can be satisfied by the various sorts of intoxicating beverages will prohibit. The experiment of trying to close up the entire business of our city saloons for a period of perpetual peace. A large collection of French wheats was sent to it by order of the Minister of Agriculture, and the company has been requested to keep one sample of each variety for exhibition at Paris next year. In connection with the museum and their families, and sick and wounded (for whom beds had been provided in front of the lodge), have lived through the last portion of the siege upon good white bread, made out of the samples above mentioned.

Some extracts from a private letter written by President White, one of the San Domingo Commissioners, will be read with following in part: It was like a dream. The water as blue as the Rhone at Geneva—that indescribable blue; cocoa palms and every sort of fruit-tree, including the banana, the cactus, the aloe, the great tree, orange and lemon trees, and others, with these great, strange fruits which do not bear transportation. And the people! Almost entirely mulattoes or blacks, many of them strikingly handsome—the children, up to the age of eight years, quite unclothed, running about in the sun, stark naked, and fat as porpoises.

List Of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 21, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

ABOUT AND AROUND PITTSBURGH.

"The appearance of Pittsburgh, in the winter, is by no means pleasing"—so wrote a traveler who saw it sixty-four years ago. Some persons have entertained the same opinion since that time. We shall not dispute the point. Smoke was, to some extent, the drawback, in 1807; but the principal one was, that "the streets were so extremely miry, that it was impossible to walk in them without wading over the ankle." Market street alone was paved. Two years later, Front and Third streets were paved, from Market to Wood, and Diamond alley was graveled. We have, since, gained somewhat in pavement, but the beauty of Pittsburgh has been a loser, on the score of smoke.

Of the many beautiful hills around Pittsburgh, Grant's was the most admired. Together they formed a splendid setting for the little jet of village that lay below, bounded eastward by Sixth street. The more distant and the highest were covered with forest trees. Grant's hill was a more gentle slope, nearest the town, and covered with the green sward. The stranger, to whom we have referred, turning an eye of taste to this hill, put in an earnest appeal for its preservation as a park or promenade for the citizens of the town. He says, "Were the General"—Gen. O'Hara, its owner—"to fence it in, terrace it, ornament it with clumps of evergreens and flowering shrubs, and erect a few banqueting houses, in the forms of small temples, according to the different orders of architecture, it would be one of the most beautiful spots which America, or, perhaps, any town in the universe could boast of." This is putting the case strongly. But it could not be. The city [illegible] grow that much, and we fear the public street runs along the crown of Grant's hill and both declivities are densely covered with buildings.

One hill, however, we may say in passing, remains clear, without tree, building, or smokestack on its summit or sides. It is not, as yet, in Pittsburgh, but is, we fondly trust, to be in it and of it, ere long, without moving its rocky base or its green slopes. This hill is predestined to realize the ideal of beauty and distinction, conceived of in a cultivated mind, sixty-four years ago. And of this, it may be said without exaggeration, that when terraced and ornamented, with its patriotic monument towering from its top, and with the beautiful parks, the three classic rivers, the busy city and the amphitheater of cottage covered hills, all within its prospect—it will be, to citizens and travelers, a splendid object of admiration, such as no city in the Union can boast of. And we may justly claim for the Commercial the earliest, the uniform and the finally successful advocacy of this peculiar and conspicuous site, for the memorial monument to the soldiers of Allegheny county.

For eight or ten years after the beginning of the present century, Pittsburgh had mails but twice a week. This was a vast improvement upon the arrangement, of years somewhat earlier, when there was a mail but once in two weeks. In 1790, the gross amount received for postage, in Pittsburgh, was the enormous sum of one hundred and ten dollars and ninety-nine cents. Owing to the lack of mail facilities, it was customary for gentlemen to resort to public houses in the evenings, in order to get the news, through casual travelers from the East, and to enjoy the pleasures of each others' society. This did not involve what, in our days, would be called bar-room loafing—at least, it was not always of this character. The most respectable and sober citizens availed themselves of this method of "getting the news"—human nature was the same, and news from the East was a luxury to it. Besides, the custom was a courtesy deemed to be due to respectable and intelligent strangers stopping in the town. These evening circles were occasionally enlivened with a little pleasantry.

On one occasion, some fun was enjoyed with a comical Yankee peddler, who, for a time was rather the butt of the current humor, which he bore with a quaint soberness that was itself amusing. At length, he took advantage of a lull in the mirthful entertainment, to request a young lawyer who had been prominent in it, to write a letter for him. A fee, of course, was joyously suggested by the lawyer—a pretty high one—and assented to, on condition that everything should be put down exactly as it came from the peddler's mouth. A queer narrative of the journey, all the way from Connecticut, was written. At last, it reached the "two-mile lane," east of the city. All the company were ripe for the denouement, utterly in the dark as to what the joke would be. The peddler proceeded, "my mare stuck in the mud and I said come, Nancy," and then he gave the clucking sound, used to start horses in such a case. This stumped the lawyer. He could not write it down. It was the culmination of the evening's fun, which none enjoyed more than the discomfited amanuensis himself. As the story comes to us, orally, the lawyer was the late Judge Wilkins, then about twenty-five years old, and just commencing practice.

Politics "run high" at the time we write of. It was in the beginning of Mr. Jefferson's second term. The parties bore different names—Federal and Democrat being the more common. But as all claimed to be republican, their full style was Federal Republican and Democratic Republican. Sometimes they were named Federalist and Anti-Federalist. The political heat was somewhat intense, in this place as well as others, even with a scarcity of newspapers. Women felt the excitement—in the old fashioned way—arranging their social circles and intercourse according to their *husbands'* politics, as they had no political aspirations of their own in those days.

Amusements were not wholly wanting. The *Appollonian Society* supplied the town, occasionally, with musical entertainments; and two dramatic companies afforded a highly respectable substitute for a theater. These musical performances, probably, did not equal the the Nilsson or the Thomas concerts, but the people of old Pittsburgh enjoyed them highly. There was not, we have reason to believe, a piano in the place. But a German, named Gabler, belonging to Gen. O'Hara's glass-works, and a New England man, Mr. Dearborn, the former with his violin, and the latter with his voice, gave accompaniment and direction in the performances of the society. The former had this remarkable distinction—that "his natural talents for music were *so great*, that he could not bear the trammels of a scientific acquisition of it!"

The dramatic entertainments were altogether of the amateur sort. There were two companies, one of young lawyers and students chiefly, and the other of respectable tradesmen. Both were composed of respectable citizens, among whom a contemporary writer names gentlemen who have been conspicuous and useful in various walks of Pittsburgh life in later times.

The ruder sort of amusements were not wholly unknown. Whether they were conducted under the usual pretext of improving the breed of horses, and with the usual result of deteriorating the race of men, it is certain that horse racing, with the invariable concomitants, was practiced in the neighborhood at an early day. The course appears to have been located on an open, level plain "beyond Hill's tavern."—near where Lawrenceville now stands.

Manufactures in Pittsburgh are no novel institution. Fire and water—both abundant here—are the potential agencies. And, curiously enough, fire-water, so called, was the first product of manufacturing enterprise. A distillery was early established. For lack of other mechanical conveniences, a *wind mill* was erected at the Point to grind the grain used in the process. Before the beginning of the century whisky was the staple article of Western Pennsylvania commerce. It was transported—in the language of the day, *packed*—in kegs, on horseback to the towns east of the mountains, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c. By the same mode of conveyance, the returning caravans brought back merchandise, among which was such light freight as iron and salt. The Whisky manufacture, which was carried on by many of the farmers of the neighboring counties, gave rise to the famous "whisky insurrection," of 1792, which lasted half as long as our late slavery rebellion.

Arthur Lee, as we have said, indulged in no sanguine prognostics for the little town of Pittsburgh—expressing the opinion that it would not become much of a place. Twenty years later, an unprejudiced person, after a winter's stay in the town, had more favorable impressions made on his mind—expressed his opinion in these words: "as a trading or a manufacturing Pittsburgh, for situation, is not excelled in the United States, and that it bids fair to become the emporium of the center of the Federal Union." This was before steam was generally known as applicable to mechanical purposes; when our rivers were navigated only by keel-boats and barges; when the average daily receipts, in money, of the largest store in the place were one hundred and fifty dollars, and this only on market days; when Lawyer Woods's "elegant mansion—now part of the Ft. Wayne depot—was quite out of town, and Ft. Fayette, above Hand street, was between it and the town. At this time there were seventeen streets and four alleys in the town; two hundred and thirty-six brick and three hundred and sixty-one wooden houses—forty-seven of the former and seventy of the latter having been built the preceding year, 1807. The present size and condition of the city—it became a city in 1816—speak well of the prophetic sagacity of the person above referred to. Had more of the enthusiasm with which this stranger contemplated the future of Pittsburgh, been transfused into the minds of its business men, its earlier press and it influential citizens, it might—large and flourishing as it is—have been much more like an emporium of the central portion of the Union.

Pittsburgh *was*—alas for the preterite, *fuit Ilium*—a famously cheap place to live in. Provisions were plenty. On the two market days of the week, farmers brought in an abundant supply. Those were good days for the people who had to—buy. Here is part of the price current: good beef, three and a half to four cents a pound; mutton, four; veal, three: venison, three to four; pork, three and a half; butter, ten to eighteen; cheese, ten to twelve; fowls, ten to twelve; flour, three and a half to four dollars a barrel; coal, five cents a bushel, &c., &c. Salt was high, being brought, at this time, from Onondaga, in the State of New York; by [illegible] and Erie and down French creek, with several expensive portages by land. We only add, that the reign of moderate prices continued down to modern times. A rise during the war, was unavoidable, but whether any advantage—taking things all round—results from keeping them at their present sublime altitude, is a question of political economy, which we leave for the learned to discuss and for time the great arbiter, to decide.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Some months ago, in the course of a speech in the United States Senate, Mr. Senator Carpenter gave a happy and ingenious turn to his argument by a reference to "the sublime indefiniteness of *e pluribus unum*." This was by no means the first time that our national motto has been employed in political discussion. It has been supposed to indicate the very nature or essential character of our government, and elaborate arguments in favor of State rights and against State rights have been assumed to lie latent or obvious in its majestic import. The words are evidently somewhat elastic in their meaning, and susceptible of a liberal as well as of a strict construction. Simply seeming to mean that the government of the United States is "one made up of many," what precisely did the men who selected the motto intend to denote by the words? Did they wish to give any intimation of their own views as to the relationship between the whole and its members, between the unit and the parts? Did they *make* the phrase *e pluribus unum*, or did they find it? A good deal has been written on the subject, though perhaps less than might have been expected. None of the attempts that we have seen to trace the origin of the phrase, have seemed successful, and we, therefore, venture with becoming diffidence to submit a suggestion on the subject which certainly has much in its favor. Recollecting that several of the men who adopted our national motto, were diligent readers of Cicero, it certainly appears not unlikely that in fixing upon *e pluribus unum* as an appropriate expression of the connection between the individual States and the Union, they had in mind a passage which occurs in the seventeenth chapter of the first book *de officiis*. Giving an account of the several gradations of human society by which duties are varied, the author speaks of the relationship of friendship as the most closely knit of all. He touches upon the bonds of friendship, as similarity of pursuits and inclination, and declares that in persons thus united selfishness may be quite destroyed, each being as much interested in the other as in himself, "so that the condition is effected which Pythagoras desires in friendship, *one person is constituted of many* (id quod Pythagoras vult in amicitia, ut *unus* fiat *ex pluribus*)." We think there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that in this passage we have the source of our national motto.

The celebrated Dr. Paley has a saying that "to send an uneducated child into the world is but little better than to turn a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets." It appears that hydrophobia of this character is exceedingly prevalent throughout the United States, notwithstanding the admitted excellence of many features in the present school systems of the various States. The statistics of the Bureau of Education show an aggregate number of *one million seven hundred thousand* illiterate white youths and adults, and another half million under ten years of age, growing up in ignorance. In the little State of Rhode Island there are ten thousand children under fifteen years who do not attend school, a very small proportion of whom can read or write; while the returns from other States indicate the existence of any equally inadequate and deplorable condition of educational interests and progress. The question of compulsory education is doubtless a very grave and momentous one, not superficially to be discussed nor superciliously to be determined. But in the face of facts like these the arguments with which Mr. Hoar's bill has been met, fall prone and flat to the ground. Unquestionably the establishment of a national educational system has its difficulties, involving, among other things, the outlay of vast sums of money; but when these are set over into contrast with the gaols and penitentiaries and reformatory and corrective institutions which ignorance chiefly helps to make necessary, we think the ethics of the matter are well-nigh settled, whatever differences of view may exist as to its practicalities. Not alone is it true that "education is the cheap defense of nations;" it is also its cheapest morality and virtue. Ignorance is not only ill-mannered and ill-*moraled*, but it is exceedingly costly. It would be bad enough were it *simply repulsive*; but when to its natural unseemliness is added its terrible expensiveness, the question very naturally arises whether it is not better evidence of sanity and statesmanship to tax ourselves voluntarily for the support of schools, than to declaim against compulsory education under a compelled taxation for the punishment of crime. The best argument in favor of Mr. Hoar's system is a prison.

Mr. Garfield has introduced a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the civil service of the United States. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That all appointments to medical service in any capacity under the government shall be open equally to all graduates of regularly chartered institutions of this or any other country, without reference to preferred theories of treatment."

The introduction of this measure was doubtless suggested by several recent instances of invidious discrimination against practitioners of the Homeopathic school of medicine, made by certain heads of departments upon the assumption that the Government of the United States gave official recognition and sanction only to the Allopathic system of practice. The *World*—whose respect for everything which savors of antiquity is so profound that it constantly keeps its face turned toward the dark ages—has a column of editorial vaticination on the subject, which, under a thin veneering of wit, shows the old solid basis of inveterate opposition to everything which appears to indicate advancing liberality and generous-mindedness. We are not the champion of any particular medical school, but we are the advocate of the very principle of fair play and no favoritism which the *World*, in this identical article, as well as in all others having near or remote relation to the subject, so frantically and furiously resists. We do not believe that practitioners of the Allopathic system have the slightest enmity toward professionals of the opposite school, but we can understand the hostility of the *World*. It has so long been accustomed to drench its patients *ad nauseam* that it looks on Mr. Garfield's "little bill" as a covert attack on its own malpractice. Well—

"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind,
The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

THE WEAPONS OF SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

Boston was lately the scene of a legal investigation and decision, the interest of which is not confined to Boston. A person, called in the report of the affair the Rev. Mr. Hatch, having written and caused to be printed certain tracts, determined to become his own publisher. Instead of announcing his works in handbills and newspapers, like other publishers, he became his own "advertising perambulator," or more strictly speaking, he is in the habit of taking up a position in some thronged thoroughfare or much frequented street corner, and of there offering his literary wares to all who are willing to receive them. From the account before us it seems that Mr. Hatch's object, in the distribution of his productions is not literary fame but religious influence. He entertains certain theological speculations which he feels called to make known as widely as possible among the people. The precise character of his doctrines we do not know, though from the interest they appear to have excited in the streets of Boston, we may confidently assume that they are exceedingly original, in fact, different from any theological views propounded in the "Koran, Shastra or Bible." Nothing common-place can with any probability be supposed to have created even the slightest interest in that enlightened metropolis. To draw attention to his tracts the author quietly sets forth a few of the ideas which they were written to make known and defend, when presently he is surrounded by a little circle of people ready to dispute with him, if not to accept his books. Mr. Hatch and his tracts were a grievance to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association for some time before they detected any grounds upon which they could interfere. Sure of the evil tendency of the Hatch teaching, they were unable to complain of it or ask for its prohibition for any of the reasons now regarded as valid in law. Though in the judgment of the young men, clearly inconsistent with Christianity and dangerous, if not directly injurious to morality, it was not indictable as either blasphemous or immoral. Despairing of success by direct means, they at length caused Hatch to be brought before the municipal authorities on the charge of interfering with the rights of the citizens by gathering a crowd and thus obstructing the street. The accused, acting as his own counsel, alleged that his distribution of tracts was gratuitous and that his object was to promote the moral improvement of the people. The Court held the explanation to be sufficient and ordered the discharge of the prisoner, a decision which was received with applause by the people present. Mr. Hatch probably continues his work.

We do not now refer to the subject for the purpose of disparaging the Association which was prominent in the prosecution. On the contrary, many of the noblest young men in the country are enrolled in those Christian societies, whose objects and sense of the duties of the hour we declare that in the course of our examination we have failed to discover that any of the rungs derogatory to Mr. Gray had their origin with, or were circulated by any member of Christ church. Unanimous.

All of which we beg leave to submit.

Fras. Sellers, Chairman.

We understand that after this action the Trustees adopted a resolution referring the Committee of Investigation to submit to them for examination all the testimony taken in the case.

THE ROBBERY AT UNIONTOWN.

Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrators.

Mention has already been made of the robbery of D. J. Cooper's dry goods store, at Uniontown, on Sunday night, and also of the fact of Officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's Police, having visited that place for the purpose of investigating the case. Yesterday morning the officer returned to the city, and our reporter gleaned from his statements the following additional particulars: An entrance was effected through a side window, and over $1,000 worth of cloths, laces, fine clothes, &c., carried off. The safe built around the safe was blown down, and the door of the vault was torn off; but the thieves were either interrupted in their work at this juncture, or gave it up as a bad job, as no further attempts to get into the safe were made. A powder can and piece of fuse were found on the premises next morning. The damage done to the safe and dwelling will amount to about $500, making the loss by the visit of the thieves $1,500.

Previous to leaving Uniontown, Mr. Cooper made information before a magistrate of the places of one Daniel Hunt and William Desilion with being the thieves. These young men were about Uniontown until about five o'clock in the morning of the robbery. At that time they boarded an engine on the railroad, came down the road, and from thence to Pittsburgh. Officer Dressler was given the warrants and arriving here learned that the fellows had been here since Monday. He also instituted search for them and about noon his efforts were rewarded by finding them in the vicinity of the Connellsville depot. They were arrested and locked up. In Hunt's possession was found a pen-knife which Mr. Cooper thinks was the tool used in the burglary. Desilion, however, was found with no goods in his possession. Both men were about Uniontown on Monday, and Hunt is said to have been seen in the store on that day. Desilion is a resident of Connellsville, and has been working at the Pittsburgh &

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 11, 1871.

FRANCE.

ENGLAND.

Diplomatic Correspondence—Bismarck Gone Home—The National Guard Excited.

LONDON, March 8.—Certain diplomatic correspondence is published which shows that Earl Russell in the negotiations for peace at Versailles. The Due De Broglie, who arrived in London on the 26th inst., addressed a note to the Foreign Office, complaining of the indifference exhibited by England towards France, and adding that Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of the armistice, and a reduction of the indemnity from the enormous amount of six billiards of francs. Granville declined to interfere as to the armistice, but telegraphed on the same day to Versailles, representing that it was impossible for France to pay so great a sum as six billiards of francs. Count Russell writes that he received the dispatch too late to admit of his attention in the negotiations, but expresses a hope that Bismarck received a duplicate copy of the dispatch before the indemnity was finally fixed at five billiards of francs.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Versailles says Bismarck has begun his homeward journey.

The Emperor and Crown Prince are to hold a review of the German army of occupation at Paris, and will not return to Versailles.

The impression in the neighborhood of Versailles will probably be accelerated, to enable the Reichstag National Assembly to meet there.

The French Ministers believe that Bismarck's fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of Palatines to command over them. Paris is otherwise calm.

Prisoners in Passover Returning to France—Bismarck En Route to Berlin—The Elections to the Bavarian Chambers.

LONDON, March 8.—A special cable dispatch from Hanover of the 8th says the French prisoners, who have been held in various parts of the kingdom of Hanover, have been forwarded to Hamburg, whence they will go to France.

Count Von Bismarck has passed through Bingerbruck, *en route* to Berlin. He will be met at Mayence by a committee of citizens, who will welcome and entertain him during his passage.

Emperor William has received the First and Second corps and the Wurtemburg artillery. The headquarters of the Emperor are now at Ferrieres.

The elections to the Bavarian Chambers have resulted in the choice of twenty-nine Liberals and seventeen Patriots. The latter are opposed to consolidation.

FRANCE.

Distribution of the Relief Fund—Simon Denounces Napoleon—Appointment of De Paladines—The Forts Delivered Up by the Prussians—Reorganization of the Government.

PARIS, March 8.—The *Journal Officiel* invites the Mayors of Paris and Communes to address a demand for a part of the funds sent by the citizens of the United States, and forward a description of the American Government be added to the Commission for distribution.

All the theatres are preparing to re-open as soon as the ban can be got.

The fete of France will commence issuing the balance of the loan on Thursday.

The letter of Jules Simon is placarded every where. He accuses the deposed Emperor, and Ollivier, and declares him responsible for the ruin and invasion of France.

The appointment of Aurrelles de Paladines has given offense because of his acknowledged firmness and talent. He has a plan for the reorganization of the National Guard, which is approved by Thiers. The National Guard for the future is a most difficult problem. The disgraceful scenes enacted in Paris will die down.

The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and the defenses of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

Paris, March 7.—The Prussians have delivered up to the French all the forts upon the left bank of the Seine.

The Emperor William and staff have left Versailles for Florence.

The Prussians are to completely evacuate Versailles by the eleventh, and the neighborhood by the nineteenth instant.

It is hoped the present difficulties in Paris will pass over without serious disturbance.

Reduction in the French Budget Proposed.

PARIS, March 8.—The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly a great reduction in the Budget.

The Assembly to Meet in Versailles Monday—Disorder and Excitement Continues.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, March 8.—The Assembly will leave Bordeaux on Saturday and meet at Versailles Monday.

The disorder and excitement of the past few days continues, but no further collisions have occurred. Detachments of Chanzy's army are arriving.

Proceedings of the National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—In the Assembly, to-day, Falain proposed the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of the people to hold meetings and form associations.

M. Thiers, replying to questions, said the expenses of the war outside of Paris exceed 1,100,000,000 francs.

A committee of the Assembly made a report in favor of annulling the election of Garibaldi to the Assembly from Algiers.

Victor Hugo proceeded to make a speech, warmly defending Garibaldi, but was interrupted by great tumult in the chamber, and when he attempted to continue, he met with a storm of hisses. He thereupon announced his immediate resignation, and abruptly quit the Assembly.

The French Press on the Recent Demonstrations.

PARIS, March 8.—The press urge the republicans of Montmartre and Belleville to stop their disorderly demonstrations, or force will be used to suppress them. They complain that by the conduct of the latter would be friends, republican government is compromised. It is hoped that the excitement will subside. The agitation is condemned by the great majority of citizens.

Workmen on a Strike—Riderpest.

LILLE, March 8.—The workmen at Ranbaix have struck. No disturbance are reported, but troops are on hand to prevent disorder. The riderpest has not broken out in this neighborhood and in the country around Douai.

Commercial and Other Bills to be Delayed—French Occupation of the Forts.

[Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, March 7.—It is expected the National Assembly will install itself at Versailles on the 15th inst.

Under Chanzy there are 120,000 men, with 30,000 more at Havre; Faidherbe has 60,000 recruits, and in the camps of instruction there are 210,000 men.

The commission appointed to delay commercial bills due August 15th three months, and other bills in the same proportion.

The French staff officers have taken possession of Forts Valerien, Montrouge, Vanvres, Issy and Bicetre, and they will be occupied by the French army of the Loire in consequence of the disturbances in Paris.

At a meeting of the Mayors, Jules Ferry resigned.

The German authorities have returned 12,000 rifles taken in excess of the number stipulated.

The National Guards in the boulevard were under arms all night. The National Guards at Montmartre, Place Pigalle, Belleville and La Villette continue to form camps around their artillery parks.

Emperor Napoleon will not leave until peace is definitely signed at Brussels.

PRUSSIA.

Thanksgiving Throughout the Fatherland.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is officially proclaimed that the day the Emperor returns to Berlin shall be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Fatherland. The return is expected to occur about the 16th instant. The Emperor in person will open the Reichstag on the first inst.

General Fanaticism in Europe.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

"The war which has just concluded between France and Germany is destined, we fear, to be the cause of a vast deal of anxiety throughout Europe. The astonishing successes of Prussia and the marvellous organization of the military system of that country is a subject for the consideration of the European statesmen. Then the fact that France has dropped within the short space almost of half a year from the high post she occupied among European nations to one of the most comparatively weak, dismembered and demoralized State, leaving her supremacy and power in possession of that field which she so recently occupied, is calculated to increase rather than allay the anxiety pervading every nation of Europe at this moment. We have only to look to the debates in the English Parliament on the subject of military reorganization; to the immense military preparations going on in Russia; to Turkey, where the army of the Sultan is being overhauled; to Austria, to Italy, and last but not the great governments of the Continent, to ascertain the feverish anxiety at the present time existing. And the feeling is not confined to the large States; the smaller ones are also affected. The little kingdom of Sweden, Belgium, Holland, &c., is not exempt from the general taint. On the opening of the Swedish Parliament, but a short time since, the King, in speaking of the Franco-Prussian war, referred to the slender threads which bind nations to respect the rights of each other, and to the treaties which have been concluded for the purpose of regulating the mutual relations of States. How slender is the sanctity with which they were formerly invested, and international rights must, therefore, be confined, and international rights must, therefore be confined to the strength of the sword rather than heretofore. In such a state of affairs must the questions which now for many years have agitated the cabinets of Europe be resolved by the reorganization of our defenses on a basis which will secure our vast peace and national independence from the dangers from which they can by no longer evaded or postponed." This language is unmistakable, and we cannot help but perceive the echoes that proceed from it come in tone with the sentiments occupying the minds of British statesmen to-day. Look where we may, all over the civilized world uneasiness is evidenced and the strengthening of the military establishments of Europe is going on in ante-position of a coming storm.

Peace by the Bayonet.

[From the New York Times.]

All the Continental Powers have greatly increased their armaments within the last thirty years. France increased hers greatly in 1867; Prussia has greatly increased hers; and now England, the most peaceful, and best protected by nature of them all, is engaged in greatly increasing hers. What renders all this the more remarkable and more depressing is, that all the great inventions of the age, such as the railroad and the telegraph, which makes this increase necessary. The railroad and telegraph have rendered the transportation and communication of troops easier, it has followed that every government must have more troops in proportion to its number. The result is that every government has either put its whole male population under arms, or is on a fair way to do so, and that the next war after will be of rapid succession, and wars as bloody and cruel as any the world has seen in any age.

The Peace Between Germany and France—How Long will it Last?

[From the New York Times.]

For the moment, however, the world is at peace—leaving out of question the terrible quarrel between Hayti and San Domingo. There are people, we believe, who have really satisfied themselves that the peace reached by France and Germany at Paris is destined to be a permanent one. Most observers will probably come to the conclusion that the treaty recently concluded will last just as long as the exhaustion of France, and not a moment longer. We are not discussing the question who began the recent war, or whether the Germans have done right in annexing Alsace and Lorraine in direct and violent opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of those provinces. It may be quite proper to grind the faces of the French people into the very dust, and to inflict upon them every possible indignity which the savagery of the Teutonic mind could devise. It may be a just retribution on the part of the German people for the victory and exact all the money they wanted, and then refuse to spare a bleeding and prostrate nation the humiliation of occupying their capital, for the mere purpose of driving the iron a little further into the wound. All this we are willing to think of in accordance with these ideas of Christianity, progress and civilization, which, at this age of the world's history, no man is supposed to think of disregarding. The only point we may venture to make a modest statement about is that, right or wrong, just or unjust, this war has been forced into effect at the moment the paralyzed fingers of France regain their strength. It may be five years hence, or ten, or fifty—but this war has to be fought over again some day, we assure us the arm will continue to rise and fall. We doubt if it will be worth anyone's while to wait should this be normal, but there are a good many things in the world which we have to do, and which we feel bound to do, in default of our unfortunate inability to act them straight.

"It seems the lawyer is known by his green bag; in Philadelphia by his brand of whisky; in Baltimore by his life engine company; in New Orleans by his duster; and if you go nearer they are too free spirits to reserve any special mark or recognition."—*New York Herald.*

How many lawyers are there connected with the various departments of this journal? Why can it not be done at once and explicit?

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1871.

The local money market continues to manifest the same easy condition which has characterized it for the past few weeks. Deposits have largely increased we are informed, at most of the old established banks, and many of the banking houses show also a much fuller line in that respect. The offerings of good paper are comparatively light, whilst the outside inquiry for well endorsed names is only partially met. Local stocks, of the dividend class, are in good demand, at full prices. Columbia oil stock is looking higher. The prospect for higher market in oil warrants holders of Columbia stock to expect an advance much beyond present prices. We learn 11⅞ was bid to-day without bringing out sellers. Government bonds feel off a fraction to-day, which was a disappointment to everybody. The purchase of two million by the Treasury was sufficient to cause an advance. But the market seldom acts logically. The New York *Post* in speaking of the currency says: "Contraction is universally spoken of in regard to these bonds it is proper to say that buyers of them pay, in addition to the premium, the accrued interest up to the date of purchase; or, in other words, that the bonds do not sell "flat," as the gold-bearing issues do. To show the value of the bonds by the market price, the interest should not be deducted, but added. The bonds also have about three years' less to run. That the new loans of the Government did not yesterday start off as well as was desired was in a great measure due to the fact that the agencies were not in good working order. It is unfortunate, too, that the prices of the old bonds also rule in the market at figures which leave no inducement to take them in exchange for the old bonds. These irregularities will, it is likely, speedily become adjusted. The bonds commend themselves to savings banks, trust funds and to private investors desiring a long bond perfectly secure, in gold, at 6 per cent."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅝	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅛	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10-40s	109½	109½	109
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

—The same paper, in speaking of the Wall street market yesterday, says: The great feature of the stock markets thus far to-day has been Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which has advanced on the report that the road is to be leased to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, the latter to guarantee a dividend of seven per cent. on the stock at 150 for the full shares. This implies a very much higher price for stock, preparatory to the lease of fifty per cent. We mentioned the report as the influence which has contributed to the advance from 113 to 113⅞. After this stock the principal dealings have been in New York Central, and Hudson, Reading which has advanced to 102⅝, Lake Shore, Northwestern preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail, all of which have been strong. The recent rise in the general market is directing attention to the low priced shares, such as Mariposa and Quicksilver. In the former a pool is organizing to manipulate an advance, while the latter has considerations affecting the value of the property in favor of higher prices for the stock. The new board of directors and those negotiated with the plans of the board are buyers of the stock.

—The *Tribune* says: "The movement in Ohio and Mississippi, the price of which has been irregular through the day, still attracts a large share of the attention of speculators. We hear the names of several prominent gentlemen mentioned for the future Presidency of the road, among whom are Messrs. Terrance and Scott, who are both in the market. Contrary to the Western and Baltimore interest, because of the refusal of the latter to join hands in the late settlement of the railroad rates.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
March 8, 1871.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
J. & H.	97½	97½	97	96½	97½	96½
Erie	37	37	37	37	37	37
Erie, pref.	79	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Reading	101½	102	102	102	102	102
Michigan Central	128	128	128	128	128	128
Mich. Cent. scrip	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	97½
Illinois Cent.	146	146	146	146	146	146
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113½	114	114	114½	114	114
Chicago & Northwestern	80½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111	111	111
St. Paul	36	36	36	36	36	36
Do. preferred	77½	76½	77	77	77	77
Toledo & Wabash	55½	54½	55	55	55	55
Fort Wayne	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Ohio and Mississippi	44	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Adams Express	70	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

As the Marietta and Cincinnati road is the necessary link in through travel for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio and Mississippi, its earnings will soon be read with interest. We have to-day compare as follows:

January and February, 1871	$287,107
January and February, 1870	188,452
Increase in 1871	98,655

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞
Catawissa preferred	25½
Little Schuylkill Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Do. preferred	31
Lehigh Navigation	51

The National Guards in the boulevard were under arms all night. The National Guards at Montmartre, Place Pigalle, Belleville and La Villette continue to form camps around their artillery parks.

Emperor Napoleon will not leave until peace is definitely signed at Brussels.

PRUSSIA.

Thanksgiving Throughout the Fatherland.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is officially proclaimed that the day the Emperor returns to Berlin shall be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Fatherland. The return is expected to occur about the 16th instant. The Emperor in person will open the Reichstag on the first inst.

General Fanaticism in Europe.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

"The war which has just concluded between France and Germany is destined, we fear, to be the cause of a vast deal of anxiety throughout Europe. The astonishing successes of Prussia and the marvellous organization of the military system of that country is a subject for the consideration of the European statesmen. Then the fact that France has dropped within the short space almost of half a year from the high post she occupied among European nations to one of the most comparatively weak, dismembered and demoralized State, leaving her supremacy and power in possession of that field which she so recently occupied, is calculated to increase rather than allay the anxiety pervading every nation of Europe at this moment. We have only to look to the debates in the English Parliament on the subject of military reorganization; to the immense military preparations going on in Russia; to Turkey, where the army of the Sultan is being overhauled; to Austria, to Italy, and last but not the great governments of the Continent, to ascertain the feverish anxiety at the present time existing. And the feeling is not confined to the large States; the smaller ones are also affected. The little kingdom of Sweden, Belgium, Holland, &c., is not exempt from the general taint. On the opening of the Swedish Parliament, but a short time since, the King, in speaking of the Franco-Prussian war, referred to the slender threads which bind nations to respect the rights of each other, and to the treaties which have been concluded for the purpose of regulating the mutual relations of States. How slender is the sanctity with which they were formerly invested, and international rights must, therefore, be confined to the strength of the sword rather than heretofore. In such a state of affairs must the questions which now for many years have agitated the cabinets of Europe be resolved by the reorganization of our defenses on a basis which will secure our vast peace and national independence from the dangers from which they can by no longer evaded or postponed." This language is unmistakable, and we cannot help but perceive the echoes that proceed from it come in tone with the sentiments occupying the minds of British statesmen to-day. Look where we may, all over the civilized world uneasiness is evidenced and the strengthening of the military establishments of Europe is going on in ante-position of a coming storm.

Peace by the Bayonet.

[From the New York Times.]

All the Continental Powers have greatly increased their armaments within the last thirty years. France increased hers greatly in 1867; Prussia has greatly increased hers; and now England, the most peaceful, and best protected by nature of them all, is engaged in greatly increasing hers. What renders all this the more remarkable and more depressing is, that all the great inventions of the age, such as the railroad and the telegraph, which makes this increase necessary. The railroad and telegraph have rendered the transportation and communication of troops easier, it has followed that every government must have more troops in proportion to its number. The result is that every government has either put its whole male population under arms, or is on a fair way to do so, and that the next war after will be of rapid succession, and wars as bloody and cruel as any the world has seen in any age.

The Peace Between Germany and France—How Long will it Last?

[From the New York Times.]

For the moment, however, the world is at peace—leaving out of question the terrible quarrel between Hayti and San Domingo. There are people, we believe, who have really satisfied themselves that the peace reached by France and Germany at Paris is destined to be a permanent one. Most observers will probably come to the conclusion that the treaty recently concluded will last just as long as the exhaustion of France, and not a moment longer. We are not discussing the question who began the recent war, or whether the Germans have done right in annexing Alsace and Lorraine in direct and violent opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of those provinces. It may be quite proper to grind the faces of the French people into the very dust, and to inflict upon them every possible indignity which the savagery of the Teutonic mind could devise. It may be a just retribution on the part of the German people for the victory and exact all the money they wanted, and then refuse to spare a bleeding and prostrate nation the humiliation of occupying their capital, for the mere purpose of driving the iron a little further into the wound. All this we are willing to think of in accordance with these ideas of Christianity, progress and civilization, which, at this age of the world's history, no man is supposed to think of disregarding. The only point we may venture to make a modest statement about is that, right or wrong, just or unjust, this war has to be fought over again some day, we assure us the arm will continue to rise and fall. We doubt if it will be worth anyone's while to wait should this be normal, but there are a good many things in the world which we have to do, and which we feel bound to do, in default of our unfortunate inability to act them straight.

"It seems the lawyer is known by his green bag; in Philadelphia by his brand of whisky; in Baltimore by his life engine company; in New Orleans by his duster; and if you go nearer they are too free spirits to reserve any special mark or recognition."—*New York Herald.*

How many lawyers are there connected with the various departments of this journal? Why can it not be done at once and explicit?

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, March 9, 1871.

To-day we give the report of the market for the week ending March 8th, 1871.

Cattle.

In our last report, we closed stating that the market on Cattle had every prospect of continuing dull the balance of the week. Such was the case, not many cattle being sold during last week, and the market closed with about the same feeling as that of the previous week. This was the case the arrivals have been fair, but very few are selling; the markets are ruling bad in the East, and our drovers, who buy for eastern markets, are this week bidding very low. Holders of cattle are not disposed to yield this week, and sellers and buyers are apart in their views of their value. This has the effect of making the market slow and dull, and it has been so all week to time of writing. Wednesday evening, with every prospect of continuing so the balance of the week. The receipts are accumulating in the yards, as not many are selling, and already more are in the yards than will be sold, and it looks as if some will be shipped through on first hands. Prices remain about the same as last week.

Stock Cattle.

The receipts of cattle of this class have fallen off greatly since last week, as has the demand. Not one half the buyers for stock cattle are here that were present last week. Quotations remain about the same, with very few selling.

Hogs.

During the latter part of last week the hog market declined a little, good hogs selling slowly at about 5¢ off from quotations of the early part of the week, and Yorkers and common hardly selling at all. This week the run is lighter, and yesterday morning it looked favorable for a good hog market for the balance of the week, but 6-day corn fed hogs are selling, and the feeling on all grades is downward. Weather to-day warm and unfavorable for the hog market, and the indications at present are that the balance of the week the market will be slow and dull.

Sheep.

Last week the sheep market was considered a fair one, and all the sheep in the pens were sold. This week the arrivals have been light, and the market at first was slow, as buyers held off and did not want to pay the advance at which sheep were held at, but the run continuing light had its effect, and yesterday the sheep were most all sold at prices 5¢ higher than those of last week. To-day the run proved to be light, and the market this week active all day, towards evening became excited, and it was no trouble to sell sheep. Prices are fully 5¢ higher than they were last week and everything sold. Below find prices ruling for the week:

Sales for the Week.

HOGS.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.
W Hedges	180	$7 25
W Hedges	1	7 50
W Hedges	180	7 50
W Hedges	123	7 35
W Hedges	4,410	7 35
E H Davis	41	7 50
E H Davis	4	7 50
Imbolf & Co	50	7 50
Imbolf & Co	1	7 50
Dayne	1	7 50
Dayne	220	7 50
Hedges & Bro	1,230	7 50
Hedges & Bro	31	7 50
Hedges & Bro	15,330	7 50

CATTLE.

C. Seltzer	17	6 40
C. Seltzer	2,210	6 40
VanVoorhis	42	5 50
Welsh & B	21,970	6 50
Welsh & B	3	2 80
Driscoll	1,360	6 25
Imbolf	1	6 00
Roth	21	5 00
Eberhardt	20,000	6 00

SHEEP.

H. H. Davis	5,835	5 00
D. Ayres	4	Lumped
H. H. Davis	4,220	5 75
Hood	373	6 35
J. N. Lake	167	5 25
Pearce	11,000	6 25
Pearce	1,040	5 15
Haas & F	10,270	6 25

CATTLE.

SMITH, WATSON & HOOS SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.
W Kelly	19,570	6 40
Kleinsmith & M	41,170	6 50
Polley & Co	20,050	6 50
S. W. Gillespie	14,400	6 50

HOGS.

H. H. Davis	94	8 00
Auil & M	5	8 00
Eckman & F	61	8 00
Auil & M	10	8 00
Auil & M	1,960	8 00
Eckman & F	16	8 00
Auil & M	5,930	8 00
J. Irvin	4	7 50
H. H. Davis	1,640	6 75
H. H. Davis	2,640	6 75
W. Hedges	13	6 90
W. Hedges	2,730	6 90
H. Eckman	5,770	7 15
A. Newport	5,130	7 15
H. Eckman	7,980	7 15

SHEEP.

F. H. Davis	9,130	5 00
J. Pearce	2,910	5 25
H. H. Davis	4,930	5 50
H. H. Davis	193	5 75
H. H. Davis	1,650	6 00
Auil & M	5,930	5 50
J. Irvin	37	4 50
H. H. Davis	4,660	4 50
H. Eckman	17,270	5 87
W. Hedges	1,900	5 87
H. Eckman	5,770	5 87
W. Hedges	8,130	5 90
H. Eckman	6,400	5 90
H. Eckman	5,770	5 90
J. Pearce	20	5 90
J. Pearce	337	5 90
H. H. Davis	15,620	5 90
J. Pearce	7	6 50
W. Hedges	6,830	5 90
J. Pearce	1,870	5 90

HOGS.

OLIVER & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.
H G Imhoff	177	6 90
McBride & Co	109	7 00
McBride & Co	216	7 00
McBride & Co	17,450	7 00
McBride & Co	28	5 00

CATTLE.

H. HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

No.	Weight.	Price.
Vootter A & B	83	6 40
Eckman & A	1,610	6 50
Klemens A & A	9,960	6 75
Eckman & A	1,210	6 75
Klemens A & A	1,310	6 75
Eckman & A	1,350	6 75
Q Lamb	17	6 00
Q Lamb	2	6 00
Klemens A & A	18,860	6 75
Klemens A & A	20,710	6 75
H Lane	36	6 25

HOGS.

E. H. Davis	46	14,500
W. Hedges	32	7,120
H. Williams	1	259

SHEEP.

H. Eckman	1,320	109 5-60
H. H. Davis	21,560	5 75
H. H. Davis	198	5 75
H. H. Davis	16,460	6 00
J. Pearce	307	6 25
J. Pearce	1,230	6 25
H. Eckman	185	5 10
J. J. Latta	84	5 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

CATTLE.

Rothesmel	18	6 40
Seltzer	18	6 50
Welsh & B	18	6 50
Rothersill	1,945	6 00
Welsh & B	21,620	5 00 @6 50
W Kelly	49	6 50
Welsh & B	4,050	6 50
Wilson	2,200	4 12
Wilson	1,230	4 12
Wilson	5,520	4 12
Wilson	3,500	4 12
P. Schussler	14,300	10 00 @6 00
Mackey	8,110	6 50
Wilson	23	10 00 @ 5 00
J. Wall	16	6 00
Arnold	4,120	5 00
J. Aurentz	1,540	4 25
J. Aurentz	1,080	4 25
J. Wall	1,410	4 25
J. Auld	on log	6 50

HOGS.

E H Davis	6,070	6 85
E H Davis	69	6 85
E H Davis	1,230	6 85
J O Reynolds	219	8 00
McBride & B	113	6 85
McBride & B	16,420	7 00
P Smith	1,470	7 00
P Smith	16	7 00
McBride & B	70	12,080
McBride & B	76	13,090
P Smith	44	9,900
P Smith	44	12,500
Imboff & Co	44	14,080
Imboff & Co	44	14,410
P Smith	67	9,790
P Smith	67	11,630
P Smith	67	10,760
P Smith	67	11,630
McBride & B	60	1,220

SHEEP.

Erisman & P	267	4 00
J. Latta	509	4 25
E H Davis	91	5,280
E H Davis	1,710	6 00
E. H. Davis	176	12,660
E. H. Davis	185	12,950
Erisman & P	183	17,690
H. Pitcairn	75	6,720
Erisman & P	324	19,500
J. Latta	210	5,700
J. Latta	80	6,160
Murphy	180	13,140

B. C. CRUM SOLD TO

Erisman & P	17,850	6 50

MISCELLANEOUS SALES OF CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyers.	No.	Weight.	Price
Welsh & B	Kraus & Co	20	17,570	6 50
J. H. Fordge to Fritz		2	3,110	6 80
J. H. Fairall to Lamb		16	24,000	6 80
J. W. Fairall to Lamb		16	22,560	6 85
J. W. Fairall to Lamb		16	23,040	6 85
E. Beamer to I. Needy		14	18,220	6 80
E. Beamer to I. Needy		14	18,200	6 80
Graham & B. to Kleman & A		15	18,230	6 25
Graham & B. to Kleman & A		15	18,530	6 25
Graham & B. to J. Ruth		20	25,360	6 50
Graham & B. to Woodland		18	16,960	5 40

BOUGHT BY JOHN F. STEINTHALER FROM

W Hodges	100	22,360	8 17
C McAffrey	63	13,110	7 50
C McAffrey	63	13,820	7 50
W Hodges	18	4,170	8 17
S Caldwell	18	4,000	8 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 9, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny stock yards were 42 cars, with some few from East Liberty and Greene and Washington counties, in all about 800 or 900 head. The market was a tad one; rain on the opening to the close. The demand for cattle on sale was only about of an run. Notwithstanding this fact, it had no effect in hurrying up the butchers. As is usually the case when the run is not a heavy one, they maintained an indifference not seen when the run of cattle is light, and were not in a hurry to buy at prices cattle are not buying. The butchers claim that when cattle are a little scarce the drovers send up the price and make them pay all they can for cattle, and to-day we heard several butchers tell that their turn had come and that they would buy no cattle to-day at any price. To-day cattle sold about 1/4c lower than last week (which market was considered the worst for a year,) and a great many are left over unsold. The quality of cattle in general was not so good as last week, more stock cattle in the yards and selling for better prices relatively than fat cattle, prime cattle mostly selling from 6¼ to 7¼c; good 6 to 6¼c. Below find the arrivals and sales:

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending March 4, 1871, as reported by Mr. S. R. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	6
J. W. Snee, Chicago	3
E. Katz, Chicago	3
Rothchild & Zeigler, Chicago	3
M. Varner, Chicago	3
S. Kraus, Chicago	3
Hazelwood & Blackstock, Chicago	3
Peter Hartman, Chicago	1
Jeffery Keefer, Wyandotte, Mich	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago	2
J. Gosser, Indianapolis, Indiana	2
Greenwald & Kahn, Marion, Ohio	1
Cotton Rogers, Newark, Ohio	1
Emerick & Co., Newark, Ohio	1
Wm. Mungert, Lakeville, Ohio	1
E. Kaufman, Wooster, Ohio	1
H. Hoel, Wooster, Ohio	1
John Auit, Orrville, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. Zimmerman, Canton, Ohio	1
J. W. Unger, Canton, Ohio	1
J. Schnurrenberger, Columbiana, Ohio	1
Prepaid, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	3

Hogs.

Shamberg & Haas retailed 95 head Chicago cattle at from 4¾c to 6c and some left over.

Emerick & Co. sold 9 Ohio cattle at from $4 60 to $6 40.

Greenwalt & Kahn retailed 19 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 18 head prime Ohio cattle at prices from 6¾c to 7½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 70 head fair to good Chicago cattle at from 5 to 7c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 50 head fat cattle from Chicago at prices from 6 to 7c, and 60 head stockers at from 5 to 5½c.

Lowenstein sold 16 head Chicago cattle at from 6c to 7 1-6 c.

W. Hill 18 Ohio cattle at 5@6½c.

Thompson Smith, Lancaster co., 6@7½c.

Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 7¼ and 6¾c.

J. J. Martin & Co., western, 6½@8½c.

Messner & Miller, Lancaster county, 6½@8½c.

Thomas Mooney & Bro., 6@7½c.

H. Chain, jr., western, 5½@6½c.

James Frank, western, 5@6c.

Geo Schamberg & Co., Lancaster county and western, 6½@7½c.

Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 6½@8½c.

H. Frank, Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.

H. Murphy, Western, 6½@7½c.

Elcorn & Co., Lancaster county, 7@8c.

Frank, Allen, Virginia, 6½@7c.

I. Horne, Western Pennsylvania, 4½@6½c.

Wm. Alexander, Chester county, 7¼@8½c.

Cows and calves are included at $40@75 head at $40@75.

Sheep without much alteration, but prices are steady. We quote at 5½@6c ₱ lb. Receipts 5,000 head.

Hogs are dull and have declined; sales of 5,000 head at $10 00@10 50 for slop and $11 00@11 50 ₱ 100 lbs net for corn fed.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 9, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23
Manilla tarred spun yarn for old boring rope	23
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla bay, stave and lumber twine	20
Sisal

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
8 clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

INTERNATIONAL ABUSE.

Though angry words break no bones, they often prompt to acts by which bones are broken. In the relations of private life, and in the intercourse of society, at least among civilized nations, the evils resulting from the use of insulting or irritating language, and the duty of imposing restraint upon the tongue, are pretty well understood. Some think that Christian society as now constituted everywhere, owes a good deal of the moderation and refinement of its speech to the institution of the duello, the existence of which for so many centuries had the effect of impressing upon those who recognized the code the necessity of restraining the tendency almost irresistible to make the tongue a perfect indicator of the heart and mind. With reference to this notion of our social obligations to a custom, once imperious and now effete, we express no opinion. From whatever influences, it is, we believe, the fact that gentlemen who move in the high and serene regions of civilized society, when speaking about one another, and about subjects in which each is sensitively interested, habitually exercise a degree of reserve or delicacy, the disregard of which would subject them to heavy penalties. Though no longer liable to be "called out" for the offense, they suffer the punishment which society is qualified to inflict by the refinement of its individual members and by the consequent unanimity of them all touching violations of its laws. Thus social peace is maintained. Were the rules abolished which enjoin such wholesome reticence, so that every one should feel at liberty to utter all his uncharitable suspicions, or all his deliberately formal opinions concerning every other, even a dull imagination may foresee what a frightful exhibition of strife and confusion social life would present. Appreciating so highly the necessity of reserve in speech to the comfort of social intercourse and the peace of society, it is rather remarkable that people so generally fail to perceive the application of the subject to international relations. True, even the most absurd libeller, or the most virulent lampooner of a nation, will hardly so express his injurious allegations as to exclude the possibility of a few individual exceptions. It is also true that the individuals of a whole people denounced or ridiculed are not likely, we may suppose, to feel very keenly, or to be much cast down by the denunciatory or the satirical words. And yet we know, after all that, with whatever indifference or apparent contempt they are received, they are both felt and remembered. Instances might be mentioned in which harsh judgments concerning national character, or severe condemnation of a national act by individuals, excluded them from the hospitality of members of the offended people, and in which a friendly judgment or praise, expressed by a writer of no extraordinary fame, met with appropriate recognition from a nation. But for the offensive writings in books and newspapers, with which the English and the Americans, for the last fifty years, have assailed each other, there cannot be a doubt that much safer and more agreeable relations would subsist between the two countries than those which at present make all thoughtful people anxious. In the time before our triumph over the South, when offended by unjust or injurious British criticism, we made no secret of our wounds, but by our retorts and remonstrances we let the critic and his countrymen know how hard we had been hit. This was of course very childish and ridiculous. When in turn assailed in our newspapers and in books now and then for his sins and shortcomings, John Bull either said nothing or expressed his contempt for the assailant. But from the assaults so frequently made he inferred the deep-seated rancorous hatred of the American people for British institutions and people, and was prepared to rejoice in our destruction when calamity came upon us. The truth that words are things might also be illustrated in the history of the relations between France and Germany during the last fifty years. Though the late war between those countries was certainly not caused or immediately provoked by books and newspapers, there is no doubt that its horrors were not a little enhanced by recollections of satire and denunciation directed against Germany and the Germans in French light literature.

CONGRESS, OLD AND NEW, AND THE COUNTRY.

It is not the traditions of a party, but its practical measures, which in the end give it its hold on popular confidence and support. Every thinking man who adheres to a political organization for some theory which he has associated with it, is at last compelled to admit that it must be judged by the policy which it approves and adopts, rather than by the doctrines which it may insist upon declaring. The done deed, not the spoken word, is the final test by which public parties as well as private individuals must be measured and tried. It avails not a whit to enter the plea that they have "prophesied and cast out devils," if coincident therewith they have been "workers of iniquity." The reason why the moral sentiment of the country deserted the Democratic party was because, in spite of its loud professions, it was felt to have at last degenerated into a conspiracy against free government and human nature. When it became apparent that, maugre all its eloquent talk about the strict limitation of government and the sovereign rights of the people, it was the residuary legatee of all the passions and prejudices engendered of caste and ignorance, it lost its grip upon the people and sank under merited defeat. Evermore it is necessary in the endurance of any party that it constantly reinforce its political position with vital ideas; for in the moment when it begins to disdain that source of strength it enters upon a path which inevitably ends in the ultimate loss of power.

We make these observations with special reference to the XLII Congress now just organized. Marred by frequent coarse exhibitions, yet the sentiments and purposes which animated its predecessor were in the main commendable and praiseworthy. It perhaps deserves credit for what it did not do, rather than for what it actually accomplished. Its virtue was of a negative rather than a positive character. It was not distinguished by the passage of any important measure of legislation. There was a vast amount of patching and tinkering, and minor law-making of one and other kind, but if we except the creditable firmness with which it resisted the manifold nefarious schemes for enriching individuals and corporations at the expense of the public treasury and public domain, hardly any action was taken on questions of great national interest. Aside from this instance the grave matters which are prominent in the public mind were hardly touched upon. Nothing was done toward the resumption of specie payments; no repeal of the unnecessary and unpopular income tax was accomplished; no civil service reform was pushed; the abolition of the franking abuse was not effected. In all these weighty concerns of general public welfare Congress skilley-shallied and hesitated and dodged, letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," with an infirmity of purpose not pleasant to behold. And if our voice could reach its successor we should inculcate upon it the imperative necessity of at once accepting the legacy thus unwisely bequeathed to it, and of disposing it in accordance with the best needs and interests of the country. The present state of things is bad, and should be changed. Evidently the last Congress did not include study among the intellectual virtues. It had boundless confidence in a favorable Providence, and in all the subsidiary agencies of wind and weather, soil and climate, spindles and looms; but the necessities of trade and commerce, and the requirements of a wise political economy, would appear to have been far too subtle for its calculation and comprehension. The essence of statesmanship is in discrimination, in knowing what to trust and how far to trust, in foreseeing how apparently fortuitous circumstances are likely to combine, and what consequences are likely to ensue. The vice of our legislators is their chronic neglect of the future as related to present affairs. "After us the deluge," seems to be their motto. There is no prescience, no prophetic statesmanship. Our lawgivers presume with an amazing reckon on the bounty of nature, tive industry of our citizens, but they almost totally ignore the limits of human energy and the exhaustion of human forbearance. It is true that the resources of the country are very vast, but they are by no means vast enough to be trifled with or legislated away into nothingness. What is wanted is that industry, finances, and the administration of affairs shall be put on such a solid and stable basis that the country can exert all the recuperative energies and activities with which it is endued, and that the people may feel themselves to be something more than a species of monetary sponge, created merely for the purpose of being squeezed dry. They have, therefore, a right to demand of the present Congress that it proceed to the consideration of the grave matters at which we have hinted, in a manly and resolute way. The lobby harpies and subsidy cormorants must be taught that not only will they not be permitted to pillage the country in future, but that they will not even be allowed to attempt it. The civil service must also be radically overhauled. Selections of men for appointment to public office must be made on grounds of intrinsic merit, and capacity to discharge the functions of their office, instead of—as is too often the case at present—being chosen because they have vulpine minds and mercenary instincts, or for the reason that their friends hold the reins of power. It will not avail to answer that any sweeping reform in this direction is impracticable—it must be made practicable. The earnest, honest and sincere masses are entitled to servants who reflect their integrity and intelligence instead of insulting or caricaturing it. So, too, the finances of the country must, as we have indicated, be brought into a condition which will admit of a speedy and substantial reduction of taxation. Something creditable has already been done in this respect, but much yet remains to be accomplished. The question is not how heavy but how light shall the burdens of taxation be made, with due regard to our credit at home and abroad. These questions, and the associate reforms which we have indicated, the country will no longer be content to have staved off to a "more convenient season." It demands that that body shall ascend out of the low regions of turmoil into the realms of practical work. We have had a surfeit of personalities and passages-at-arms. We are sick of reading accounts of litigious carping and ill-bred malignancy. The halls of Congress are not fit places for honorable Senators and Representatives to wash their dirty linen in. We have grown tired of the word-fencing and phrase-mongering of dapper sciolists. We find 1.0 pleasure in the incessant palaver of members whose utterances serve only to make us marvel how so much wind can be packed within so small compass. It is nothing to the country that BUTLER and FARNSWORTH stab each other with poisoned stilettos of foul speech, but it is everything to the country that its true interests be not suffered to run into neglect and ruin. No party can long live upon the record of its past achievements, however honorable or heroic these may have been. Whatever the hardened politicians may think, there is still susceptibility and sensitiveness among the masses of the people. Gentlemen of the Forty-second Congress, the country will hold you to a rigid account. Approve yourselves worthy of your great trusts.

A CRYING EVIL.

A French writer relates a story to the effect that it having on a certain occasion been determined to give a new coat of paint to one of the corridors in the royal palace, a soldier was placed in the hall to caution the courtiers who promenaded to and fro, lest haply through ignorance they should soil their costly robes. In a few days the paint dried, and the services of a sentinel were no longer needed, but the official order in pursuance of which the original detail was made was never countermanded. Days passed into weeks and months grew into years, and still the guard paced up and down the passage, warning the lords and ladies to pass upon the other side. Generation followed generation, ruler succeeded ruler, revolutions came and went, but evermore through it all the sentinel strode to and fro along his beat, although any remembrance of the occasion which gave rise to the custom had long since passed away into nothingness.

Somewhat similar in its nature to this is an instance, news of which reaches us from St. Louis More than forty years ago the Missouri Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to the town of New Franklin, Howard county, conferring upon the Board of Trustees power to raise by lottery a sum of money not exceeding $15,000, for the construction of a railroad from the bank of the Missouri river to the town of New Franklin. The railroad was not built, and in 1839 the Legislature amended the former act and authorized the $15,000 to be applied to the construction of a macadamized road instead of a railroad, and if that sum was insufficient for the purpose the amended act authorized the raising, by the same means, of $15,000 more—making $30,000 all told.

Under the authority derived from that old legislative enactment—and no other under the heavens—a "firm" known as MURRAY, MILLER & Co., has long been and now is conducting an enterprise designated as the Missouri State Lottery, advertising their business far and near. Although the State of Missouri abolished all forms of gambling nearly forty years ago, and although the very existence of New Franklin is with many a matter of doubt, this "firm" still prosecutes its "business" with such success that in the city of St. Louis alone it has to-day thirty offices in thriving operation.

But not only does this resemble the French incident; it is infinitely worse. The one, if indicrous, was still harmless; the other is ruinous in every feature. The injury which this species of gambling, wherever practiced, has inflicted on society is not to be measured by the dollars it has drawn from its dupes. There is a long account of pauperized men, heart-broken women, and children crying vainly for food; of robberies and suicides and shames and woes innumerable, which has followed upon the "business," lengthening forever with the lengthening years. Directly or indirectly it is responsible for wrongs and crimes almost beyond the limit of calculation.

The foolish speculator in lottery tickets always loses in the end. Even if he wins he gains a loss. The accursed thirst for gambling is aroused; a species of madness holds him; he is goaded on and on by an irresistible fascination, which, in nine cases out of ten, in the end stands him on a shipwrecked shore, bankrupt in fortune, character and hope. Against such arguments as the above, and against the whole lottery system, in spite of Chicago opera houses and California mercantile libraries, we put the case of a late official of Allegheny county who is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and whose downward progress dated from the period at which he commenced the purchase of lottery tickets. It is unreasonable to believe that but one poor RINGWALT owes his ruin to lotteries. Their victims are as numerous and widely spread as are their operations, nor have the vulgar hazards of the common faro-table wrought more irrevocable injury, nor do they call more loudly for instant suppression, than lotteries.

It is now said that Mr. SUMNER will not place himself in antagonism with the administration, either on the San Domingo business or in regard to matters which will engage the attention of the Joint High Commission. It is known that many friends have appealed to him to abandon the course which he was reported to have determined on of hostility to General GRANT; and it is now said that he will content himself with merely criticising the use which has been made of the navy in the West Indies. Concerning the attitude of the Senator towards the Joint High Commission, a correspondent of a Boston paper says:

"Among other things it is said that he would require a cession of the British Provinces. Mr. Sumner has always [illegible] that this was impossible. His present position is precisely as [illegible] at Worcester in his speech of September 22, 1869, which was universally approved. In which no Canadian or Englishman can take exception." Mr. Sumner said in the speech referred to that though territory could be conquered, a people could not be. He admitted, at the same time, that we could not be indifferent to Canada, and is not hostile at once to say, when interrogated, that the complete independence of Canada from Great Britain was necessary to a final settlement of all questions on account of Feniansim in this country. The correspondent further says: "In the considerations of the President's recommendation for Congress to provide for the payment of the American claims, the Senator has been led this winter to the conclusion which he has expressed, that we cannot afford to allow any discrimination with regard to the offending ships, All are equally guilty and liable for the damages done. On the question of allowing to our national claims a "set off" by English blockade runners, Mr. Sumner has always entertained serious doubts. Every lawyer knows there are cases in which no 'set off' is allowed, and unless this rule is entirely inapplicable between nations, there never was a case more completely above 'set offs' than our claims upon England. The people would not think kindly of a treaty which should allow them to be cancelled or reduced by English blockade runners."

IN A BAD WAY.

The London *Saturday Review*, the organ of advanced British Toryism, might have sat for the portrait which TENNYSON drew of the morose lover in "Maud," when that lady was dancing him about on tenter-hooks of desperate hope and fear. The poor fellow—who didn't understand the uncounted "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," by which the lovely and lovable sex retain control over the most impetuous and restive six-footer that ever wooed a maiden, and leads him through fine and subtle gradations to the gorgeous haven of his hopes—was driven almost distracted by MAUD'S inconstant April moods; wherefore in one of his "blue" fits he bursts out with the frank admission that he is "sick of a jealous dread," and ends a long incoherent statement, from which the only idea we can gather is that he is utterly wretched, with these words:

"And therefore splenetic, personal, base,
Sick to the heart of life am I."

And indeed we think it very likely that he was. Maud hadn't used him altogether well, and we have a fancy that something which he had eaten must have disagreed with him and caused a derangement of the "biliary ducts," since in another place he soliloquises after this fashion:

"Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea, even of wretched meat and drink,
If I be dear to some one else?"

Everything would have come out right in the end, however, if his unfortunate temper hadn't led him into a duel with Maud's brother, which, of course, broke up the engagement, and rendered his whole life miserable, until he sought and found peace by rushing off to the Crimean war.

Well, all this was very sad; and although SHAKESPEARE told us three hundred years ago that "the course of true love never did run smooth," yet to-day everybody pities lovers who are in trouble just as sincerely and unselfishly as their ancestors did in the time of good Queen BESS. "We all are changed by slow degrees; all but the basis of the soul." In every age the sympathies of men and women are pretty much alike, and the old tendency to sorrow with the mourner and grow glad with the rejoicer remains intact and unimpaired. This is the reason of our present pity for the *Saturday Review*. It has a bad temper, and has never cared to disguise its hostility to the United States and Republican institutions; but we can overlook these things. It is in great sorrow, and we condole with it; for "if thine enemy thirst, give him drink," you know. It has evidently had an *affair du cœur* with some captivating "Yankee girl," and received from her his *coup de grace*. The *Review* writer must have been desperately smitten, originally, and a pretty chase his inamorata must have led him. Observe how the poor fellow's passion drew him over land and sea, over desert and mountain, under the spell of the thrilling magnetism which her enchanting eyes had shot along his veins. Ah, there is no sorcery equal to the simple witching of a woman. Hear him:

"The Yankee girl," was born to live in packets. She gives one the notion of a being created to rush through space. She is always on the move; last year in Paris, the year before in San Francisco; she has taken a run back to New York on her way to Cairo; you meet her on the Pyramids, you flirt with her in the Sierra Morena, and you jostle her in the studios of Rome.

This shows a steadfastness and clinging constancy equal to that of LONGFELLOW'S Evangeline, who made search for her lover in all latitudes through many years. And see, too, to what menial offices did this aristocratic Britisher descend, that haply when he swept away the breakfast crumbs she might reward him with a smile.

"She is equally fond of supper and sentiment; and breaks into one's morning rhapsody over the sunrise to spout out an order for a hard-boiled egg and two slices of ham 'cut lean.' She is silent when her mouth is full, and that is fortunately pretty often. But a great deal of her conversation when it is empty refers to the pleasantest modes of filling it. She is great on *tables d'hote* and critical on bonnets. Her pocket book is full of charming recipes for dishes she has met with, mixed up oddly with descriptions of Rome and the names of her dancing partners."

Ah! the age of steamboats and telegraphs and spinning jennies has not, after all, killed out the old knightly spirit which was wont to make princes assume palmers' staves, and caused nobles to take on the coarse garbs of the serf that they might have better access to their beloved. Did not England's royal ALFRED serve in the guise of a neatherd, and get his ears boxed by a beldame because he suffered the household cakes to be burned? If, therefore, an English gentleman volunteers to perform the duties of waiter and housemaid out of the inspiration of love, is that an infraction of dignity? Was the ancient ALFRED'S patriotism of a more exalted character than our modern hero's adoration? Not a bit of it; and therefore we are sorry to learn that neither his constancy, nor his tenderness, nor his abnegation, nor his travel, nor his expense could avail to soften the obdurate damsel's heart or avert his sorrowful doom. This is the way in which he confesses to the "mitten:"

"For a certain noisy kind of flirting nobody is the Yankee girl's equal. She is a very nice girl, all in all, but has a bad habit of forgetting one just as soon as one turns his back on her."

Poor TANTALUS! Poor *Saturday Review!* It is no wonder that the sweet milk of its existence has been curdled into sour whey. "Seek deep enough," says a philosopher, "and at the bottom of everything that is awry you will find a woman." All mysteries are plain, when one has the key. We can understand, now, the splenetic assaults of that journal on everybody and everything American. It must be very sad to be so cruelly jilted; still worse to have the wound rankle so deeply as to be compelled to talk about it. Well, well. We wish we knew of a remedy to recommend. But, after all, the poor fellow's garrulousness will perhaps prove the most effectual cure for his misery. Woe such as his *must* utter itself. SHAKESPEARE was right when he said,

"Give Sorrow words: the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'er fraught heart and bids it break."

Let the stricken *Review* uninterruptedly moan on.

OPINION is a good deal divided as to the probable effect of the great war upon European immigration into this country. Among Americans the notion prevails that it will be largely increased, and that a tide may be expected to set in vigorously not only from Germany but France also, in consequence of the terrible convulsions by which society as well as property has been agitated in that country. Many well informed Germans among us take a different view of the subject. We have already referred to the belief entertained by some of them that the transfer of important branches of industry effected by the banishment of the Germans from France, will open up opportunities and occupations in Germany by which the temptations to emigrate may be expected to be much diminished. It is believed that as a result of the war, Germany will become in some sense a new country. Improved political and social relations will be established, with fresh and hitherto undreamed of sources of individual and national wealth and prosperity. With the consummation of German unity, and with the increased self-confidence and self-respect of the people, a sentiment of fraternity and patriotism will be developed, under the influence of which the country will assume new attractions in the eyes of the people. Always devoted to the land of their birth, they will cease to look upon needful changes and reforms as impossible, and many heretofore tempted to emigrate by the prospect of better things abroad, will choose to stay at home that they may enjoy or labor for them there. It is, however, thought that a considerable transfer of population is very likely to take place. A good many of the French inhabitants of Alsace and the other territory forcibly annexed to Germany, disgusted with the measure, may not be willing to accommodate themselves to the change. It is, indeed, well understood that not a few of them are resolved not to become Germans on any terms, and are prepared to make considerable sacrifices in money and comfort rather than cease to be French. Impelled to emigrate by these feelings they are not likely to come to America and are likely to remove to Algiers, or some other French colony. The places vacated by these emigrants will, it is expected, be occupied by people from Southern Germany, who would or might under other circumstances have come to America.

While referring to this subject we may add that DR. FRIEDRICH KAPP, in a letter to the *Nation* some time ago, expressed the opinion that the American traffic in arms and munitions of war with the French, would certainly operate injuriously upon German emigration to the United States, and he even, if we rightly remember, endeavored to make an estimate in money of the loss which the country would sustain in consequence of the Government's injudicious exercise of its rights, or neglect of its duties as a neutral. Whether justly or unjustly, there can be no doubt that American character has somewhat suffered in Germany from this cause. We may, however, confidently expect that on reflection free from the excitement of war, the Germans will see the subject in a light more favorable to American reputation.

ABOUT AND AROUND PITTSBURGH.

First, about it. While Pittsburgh is being taken as it is, we may glance at it as it has been. Pittsburgh is not an old place, though it has an old look, for its years. To the eye it would present the appearance of venerable antiquity, did it not show, at the same time, so much of the vigor and activity of young life. Stature and outward looks—complexion especially—speak it old; years do not. The locality has a few dates, a century and more in the past. The town has a shorter history. Forts and fighting went before houses and working—like a line of policemen in advance of a civic procession. Fort Duquesne, at the Point; Fort Pitt on the same site; Fort Fayette above Seventh street, were the successive military works of Pittsburgh—the only ones till the grand diggings of 1864. Within the short period of eighteen years, from 1758 to 1776, the locality was held by three nationalities, successively—French, British, and American. The fort, with the appendage of a few log cabins, constituted the place. The region was embraced in Westmoreland county, though civil jurisdiction and the right of domain was claimed by Virginia.

Less than a hundred years ago—1775—just after the news of the conflicts at Lexington and Concord had reached this remote, frontier region, a meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county was held at Hannastown, at which, they declared their hearty an... patriotic sympathy with the people of Massachusetts Bay who were already in arms against the British soldiery. At the same time, in the tone which marked the proceedings of the earlier part of the Revolution, they professed "the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty, King GEORGE III., whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King."

The town of Pittsburgh, which had consisted of a few dwellings scattered along the rivers, in the neighborhood of the fort at the Point, was laid out in streets and lots in the year 1786. How many streets and lots were embraced in the plot we are not able to say. Thirty-six log houses, one of stone and one frame building, with five small stores, were the entire result of the civil architecture of Pittsburgh at the above date. A competent historian specifies the number of buildings as over one hundred ten years later. According to the *Gazette*, in 1796 the population was 1,395; but the correctness of this statement of the old *Gazette* has been called in question, as some of the statements of the same paper occasionally are at the present day. Water street was the principal and most populous one of the town. It had eighteen houses on it. There the aristocracy lived, some of the names and descendents of whom are still extant and honorable in the city. No other street had over ten or twelve buildings, mechanics' shops included. On Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, there were five houses. These bore the local soubriquet of Battle Row—whether from intestine pugnacity among their occupants, or some foreign cause, history does not declare. Fifth street appears to have been, at the time, the outside limit of Pittsburgh, in that direction, and Smithfield, on the other land-side, embracing a sprinkling of a hundred houses between them and the rivers. Between Smithfield and the hills, extending eastward, were narrow ponds and swampy grounds, as tradition declares and as builders along that line have generally discovered.

The hills around Pittsburgh have not proved everlasting. Their forms have been changed, and their old local names have almost passed into oblivion. Coal hill has been cut down vertically, Grant's hill has been decapitated, Scotch hill has become a plain, Boyd's hill has been hewed down and slashed into, Quarry hill and Ayre's hill have been denuded of their grand old forests. The town has grown over them all, with its paved streets, its dwellings, its public edifices, its innumerable places of trade and industry.

In 1807 the town extended scarcely to Seventh street below the hills, and was sparsely occupied to that extent. The public buildings were few. The court house, where the market house now stands, was the only one for secular uses. A small brick Presbyterian church was just erected—successor to one of hewn logs—on the site now occupied by the First church, Wood street. An Episcopal church, octagonal in form—called the round church—was building, on the triangular space between Liberty, Wood and Sixth streets. There were also another Presbyterian church, and a German Lutheran one, on and near Diamond alley, and a Reformed Presbyterian one, "at the northeast end of the town." The congregations owning these have their "regular succession," in Trinity, the Second Presbyterian, the German church, corner of Smithfield and Sixth, and the Reformed Presbyterian, Plumalley—the First Presbyterian, in a fine edifice, remaining on their old ground. It may be interesting to some in this congregation, as well as to others, to revert to an old time financial measure in church building and to estimate, by this means, the advancement in wealth and the improvement in moral sentiment, that had been made, when their spontaneous liberality furnished the means of building their present church edifice. We give for the purpose the following copy of a surviving document which lies before us:

CHURCH LOTTERY.

No. 2155.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.
NO. 2155 AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
This ticket will entitle the possessor to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, if demanded within twelve months after the drawing, subject to twenty per cent. deduction.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1807.
JNO. WILKINS,
President of the Board of Managers.

How extensively this mode of "raising the wind" was practiced, we are not informed. It was according to the law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the time, though it has become obsolete since, under the ascendency of the "higher law." Episcopal and Lutheran and perhaps other bodies, in the darker days of the past, fell into the same temptation. Lotteries were also used in raising money for academies and for school purposes. Our license and liquor laws may, perhaps, follow the path to oblivion or infamy bye and bye.

Other religious denominations had no places of public assembly so early as the time we are writing of—1807. The Methodists and Baptists met in private houses, for their mutual edification. The Roman Catholics, soon after, built a small brick church on a lot given to them in the northeast end of the town, at the *end* of Liberty street. This house stood, as many will remember, near the canal, where the elevator now stands.

The contrast brought before us in sixty years can be estimated by every one, in so far as we have sketched the condition of the past. A further glance is necessary, embracing the of society and the incipiency of industrial interprise.

TORYISM AND KING WILLIAM.

English Tories of the old school, those who have never ceased to denounce all Reform as necessarily involving change from good to bad, are filled with admiration in contemplating the political position of King WILLIAM. Though his principles and the authority he claimed for himself in virtue of his royal title, were well known before the war, they lacked the prestige and dignity of success. They were sneered at and reviled by the most enlightened politicians among his subjects, while in England they were held to be simply ridiculous. Hence, though the genuine British Tory may have secretly approved and admired them, he did not dare to declare his predilections. In fact, the old Prussian King with his lofty notions of his own prerogatives, was rather a scandal than a support to his English sympathizers. But the German victories seem to have justified the pretensions deemed so extravagant only a few months ago, and have converted the curious royal antique into a model of political wisdom as well as heroism. When pointing out the lessons of the war, the earnest Tory is careful to emphasize the stern, unwavering confidence with which the King has relied upon his own judgment and pursued his own purposes, however hostile they happened to be to the opinions and wishes of his subjects, and we are reminded how splendidly, even in this age of infidelity and democracy, the practical results have vindicated the Hohenzollern method of government. No doubt, for some time to come, the success of Germany in the late war will be applied in this way. Among the Germans themselves the argument will be steadily used in the interest of conservatism, with results more or less important. There, however, it is likely that not very many well informed people will regard the facts alleged as affording any warrant for despotism or any support to the doctrine of divine right. War with France having become unavoidable, the perfect organization and rapidity of movement necessary to success were, of course, facilitated by the absolute power of the king. But this truth may be recognized without the admisson that, under ordinary circumstances it is well for the people that their sovereigns may act independently of their representatives. The Germans are also doubtless well aware that the enthusiasm and persistence with which their nation has sustained its government in the conflict with France, were in no important sense the outgrowth of its loyalty. Whatever had been their form of government, the Germans would have fought their hereditary enemies with the same valor and fortitude. Hence, though upon the whole still faithful to the Emperor and his family, the great Liberal party among the Germans will continue in the future to strive with absolutism and feudalism for the extension of the popular liberties.

Indeed, it is confidently expected that the old struggle between conservatism and reform will speedily be renewed with greater vigor than ever. Even in the midst of the war, many of the acts of the JUNKER party were severely critiesised and some significant advantages were gained by the friends of progress. Though claiming to rule by divine right, those who call themselves the peculiar friends of the monarchy and even the King himself, have within the last four months, issued orders and adopted measures which clearly prove that they are not endowed with any supernatural wisdom. The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has made himself not only generally odious but generally ridiculous, though he had done that before by the publication of his catechism. By his action concerning the liberal newspapers, the Minister of War, VON ROON, has done much to strengthen the party which he sought to weaken. In ostentatiously accepting the Imperial crown from the Princes instead of the people, the old King exposed himself to the bitter mockery of the radicals, and one can easily fancy that others may have had thoughts on the subject not altogether pleasing if known to majesty. The elaborate manner in which His Majesty thanked the princes and nobles for their services in the war, while making slight and cursory reference to the common soldiers, provoked bitter scorn among American-Germans, and can hardly have seemed admirable to their compatriots at home. But the "foolishest, pitifullest" thing done by his sacred Majesty is a quite recent act of his. It seems that according to a Prussian military law, no officer below the rank of captain (Hauptmann) is allowed to marry without the special permission of the Chief of the War Department. The officer who intends to marry is also required to give some kind of security as to the future. When the war with France broke out, many officers wished to marry those to whom they were betrothed that, in case of death, their widows might enjoy the provision made for persons thus bereaved, but in the suddenness with which the war was precipitated, there was no time to attend to the established legal preliminaries which have been named. Applications sent for "permits" were cast aside unread or unattended to. A number of officers therefore married without those formalities, everybody taking it for granted that, under the circumstances of the case, the omission would be overlooked. The church, usually so rigorous, dispensed with the customary publication of banns, and no one supposed that the King would be more particular than the Church. But they did not know the man who reigns by divine right. He has declared all the marriages concluded without the necessary permit and surely null and void, and has required the officers after getting the needed sanction from the War Department to be remarried. The very unpleasant and even distressing consequences of the act are obvious and need not be specified. It has excited deep and widely spread indignation, we need hardly say. A feature of the affair simply horrible is the fact that the rectification of many of these marriages is forever made impossible by the death of the husbands in battle or in hospital.

PHILADELPHIA VS. HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia *Post* claims that the procuring causes which led to the original selection of Harrisburg as the State Capital no longer exist, railroads having annihilated space and the telegraph having outstripped time. Therefore it urges the removal of the Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, in a series of arguments which remind us of the Hoosier's grounds for demanding the removal of the National Capital from Washington to his farm; his reasons being that his cabin was situated exactly in the center of the United States, because the sky shut down upon the earth at equal distances on all sides around it.

The first reason which our contemporary assigns in favor of the removal is that "it is just as easy to reach Philadelphia from the West or North as it is to reach Harrisburg," and we confess ourselves unable to disprove it. "*Facilis decensus Averni.*" When a man has set his heart on going to the dogs, one way is as good as another, since nothing can stop him.

Its next argument is that "one result of the removal of the capital to Philadelphia would be that the character of our legislators would be improved;" a supposition whose probability strikes us with a good deal of force; for if they didn't mend their ways after witnessing the total depravity of Philadelphia politicians, we should be compelled to pronounce them hopelessly demoralized.

The other reasons which the *Post* offers in favor of the removal are that "men of ability and influence are unwilling to go to Harrisburg for four or five months," because it is "so dull." And indeed, if the conception which the *Post* appears to have of the character and scope of legislative duty and obligation be correct, why, we say, let the removal be made at once. "Entertainments," "grand theatrical performances" and "splendid stores," constitute the only subjects which deserve attention from our law-makers; if to place "the charms of his daughters" on exhibition in "drawing rooms" where "they would be likely to find husbands," is to be considered as the chief responsibility of every civic Solon, why then, let the suggestion of the *Post* be acted on at once. Too long, already, have our false views held sway.

Best and most cogent of all is the last reason which our amiable contemporary gives, "The power of a virtuous and independent press would be immediately felt, and legislation would be far more valuable." Exactly. The journals of the brotherly city are distinguished for many rare excellencies, not the least among which is a retiring modesty most beautiful to behold. But, dear *Post*, don't be in a hurry. Wait until you have got the Joint Commission.

For several weeks past we have taken up hardly a single Democratic exchange which did not ridicule and affect to disbelieve the reports of the constantly recurring and increasing outrages perpetrated upon [illegible] men in portions of the Southern States. It is furthermore argued that even if true they possess no more political significance than do the ordinary infractions of law and order which transpire in the Northern States. If it were shown that these dreadful occurrences took place only at remote intervals, and were the results of temporary disagreements and sudden bursts of passion, instead of being, as they evidently are, deliberately concerted acts of systematic murder and villainy, there might be some grounds for this claim; but if a man has an ass possessed of an inveterate habit of falling into a certain particular pit every other day, we think it would become the duty of the owner either to fill up the hole or get rid of the donkey. If the Northern Democratic press cannot induce its Southern friends to abstain from massacreing unoffending Union people, would it not be in order to disavow them?

If we had come across the following bit of trenchant satire in time, we should have printed it in lieu of our own recent article on the same subject. It represents England's true position with a fidelity which is absolutely perfect:

"ADVERTISEMENT.—J. Bull begs to inform his friends, the public, brides of families, and others in infant schools, that he is prepared to exhibit on very reasonable terms his celebrated British Lion (quite tame.) The awe-inspiring and terrific roars of this noble animal, combined with its perfect harmlessness, are now well known. Any person may, with the greatest impunity, kick or spit upon it, or pull it by the tail, so that much fun may be derived from its ferocious demonstrations, at which nobody need feel the least afraid. It has been exhibited before all the crowned heads of Europe, and has caused screams of laughter. Address J. Bull, at the 'Wind Bag Inn,' Lamb's Conduit street."—*Judy.*

The "advertisement" is clipped from the London *Judy*, a satirical paper which has all the talent of *Punch*, with more robust independence and freedom of expression. It is England's Iliad in a nutshell.

ENGLAND'S ANXIETY.

In the last *Quarterly Review* there is an article entitled *Political Lessons of the War*, which the London *Spectator* believes to have been written by "a Tory leader of the first rank." The author of the paper has been deeply impressed with the advantages which Prussia in the recent conflict derived from the absolute character of its government; but his chief object evidently is to awaken his countrymen to the dangers of their neutral policy and to the necessity of promptly making provision for self-defense. While not prepared to believe that the Prussian staff are already engaged in discussing the invasion of England, he is sure "no one can say that war is so improbable a contingency as it was twelve months ago. The lust of conquest has received a terrible impulse, and the pretexts for indulging it will not be wanting." The writer then proceeds to mention some of the ways in which England may be forced into war, that is, compelled, however unwilling, to fight, or be dishonored. In consequence of international guarantees, assumed long ago, and some of them recently renewed, the destiny of England is bound up with that of Belgium, and Turkey and Sweden. The English people must either make good their engagements concerning each of these countries or submit to the degradation of saying and having it said that they are "too weak to give effect to their pledged word." Should Count BISMARCK carry out the schemes he is known to cherish for the absorption of Holland, this Tory writer thinks that the English nation would be goaded to resistance. He has little or no faith in the timidity which some ascribe to the nation as certain to deter it from engaging in war with a power of greatly superior resources. Some even recommend faintheartedness with respect to other nations as becoming to a trading people, and as assuring their safety in the future. Such views are clearly founded in ignorance of history and of the character of the British people. They may even persuade themselves that they are capable of the needful self-restraint, but when assailed with insult, or when their well known obligations are disregarded as of no account in the adjustment of the political balance of Europe, they will obey the instincts of their race. In the self-delusion of passion, under the sting of wounded pride, they will persuade themselves that they are strong and equal to the demands made upon them by honor and self-respect. To the surprise of those who trade upon their supposed pusillanimity, and without carefully considering the state of their preparations or the qualifications of their leaders, they will rush into war. The provocation required to overcome their patience and to excite among them clamors for war which the government could not resist, if inclined to do so, may, in the opinion of this Tory writer, come at any moment. He says:

"Our treaty guaranties, our freedom of speech and consequent frequency of offense, our views of the privileges and the duties of neutrals, all offer so many opportunities of attack. We know not when we may be involved in such a struggle for existence as that which has desolated France."

Credence is given to the report of an alliance, actual or contemplated, between Russia and Prussia. One consequence of such a partnership would certainly be the early reversal of the traditional Eastern policy of England. Though he does not say so, this Tory leader plainly anticipates armed intervention on the part of England as unavoidable in that contingency. But whether in alliance with Russia or alone, Prussia seems to have occupied as a bugaboo in the British mind the place formerly occupied by the people whom Prussia has laid in the dust without active English interference. In a struggle for life with Prussia, England could not fairly expect any help from French weakness, even if French magnanimity and chivalry should be willing to forget the past.

Though all English politicians are not so anxious in view of the military weakness of the country as the writer in the *Quarterly*, there is believed to exist a pretty general apprehension of difficulties with Germany before very long.

SOME time ago the *Tribune* published a letter from a poor unemployed man in New York city, the sadness of whose individual distress, and the insight which the communication gave into the fearful destitution of the lower classes in that city, attracted more than ordinary attention, and gave rise to a number of letters and editorials on the subject, principally, however, from the West. These the *Tribune* publishes, under the heading, "Work for the Willing." They show the great demand which exists for unskilled labor in the Western States, and set forth with sufficient emphasis the honest competence with which honorable toil is sure to be rewarded. This is all well as far as it goes; but still it is not "work for the willing." The question is, how shall the laborer get to the work which awaits him? It is utterly useless to tell a man that in Arkansas he can get "eighty acres of splendid land covered with fine timber, for $1¢ at the United States Land Office," when himself and family are starving at a distance of a thousand miles; nor does it yield him the slightest iota of consolation to learn that in Iowa he can in a couple of years place himself in comfortable circumstances, when to him Iowa is as unreachable as the moon. How shall he get to Iowa or to Arkansas, is the main question to be solved. Transportation and subsistence while on the route, and the means, implements, and opportunities of starting fair on his new life after arrival—not tantalizing descriptions of unattainable plenty—are the things needed. With the hundreds and thousands of young men who throng our great eastern cities the case is not so bad. Nearly all of these have liberty of choice left them. They have not yet reached the bottom of the social and industrial scale. There is hardly a clerk, book-keeper, copyist, photographer, or follower of any other over-crowded occupation, but